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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

DR. J. H. SENNER,	40			Editor
COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,			Associate	Editor
E. B. ROMMEL, · · ·			Assistant	Editor
JAS. C. DUFF, S. B., -	۰		Technical and Chief C	Editor

W. J. BLUE, Western Manager. Chicago: Rialto Bldg., 135-153 \an Buren Street. Telephone, Main 1,246.

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cially welcome. News items, local newspaper cippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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Contents.	
EDITORIAL-	
Australia Looking to Manila and China	EL
Starting the Ball in South Arrica	1.1
Beef and Sugar as Sanitary Reasons	II
Refused to Kill Barax	12
A Soap Kick	
THE PACKINGHOUSE	
A Sheep B Product	23
American Sausages Win in Germany	
culosis	12
HIDES AND SKINS-	
Markets	30
COTTONSEED OIL	
Weekly Review	23
A Superior Vegetable Oil	-3
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP-	
Weekly Review	20
ICE AND REFRIGERATION-	
Notes	33
MISCELLANEOUS-	
Patents and Trade-Marks Granted in Wash-	
ington	
RETAIL DEPARTMENT-	
Editorial, News, Hints, etc38	-41
MARKETS-	4.
Chicago and New York	42

AUSTRALIA LOOKING TO MANILA AND CHINA.

The frozen meat trade to Manila is already engaging the attention of more people than our own. That phase of the Philippine trade is destined to become quite an item in the foreign commerce with that quarter. We shall meet our natural competitor, Australia, in those waters, and Australia is farsighted enough to know it. The cattle of Cape York Peninsula and those about the fine grazing country of the Gulf of Carpentaria will meet the carcass stuff of our western ranges.

Unless American houses are very quick to prepare for the handling of this trade the Southerners will be so far ahead as to make it difficult to overtake their lead. Already the China Steam Navigation Company is equipping its steamers trading in those waters. This company is providing its steamers with cold storage chambers because, as the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" says, "Since the occupation of Manila by the Americans the steamers trading between Australia and China have found it exceedingly profitable to have Manila as a port of call."

When the allied armies get to work in China the meat line from Australia via Manila to Hong Kong and Upper China will be more profitable still. Salted and cured meat will follow and canned goods will have a new boom in Australasia. This is but natural and no one can blame the antinodeans for seizing this opportunity of a century to widen their market for their herds and flocks.

We predict that the Australians will not be slow to grow hogs and pack pork products for China; especially refrigerated and frozen carcass pork. No one can blame them for all of such enterprise. We recite the above facts so as to draw the attention of our own trade to these developing conditions in the Southern Hemisphere and to point to their relation to our own trade.

Australia can soon market excellent commercial beef. That country has a nataral geographical relation to the Philippine and the Chinese trade. The disposition now is to develop it. Federation will aid all of this development materially.

STARTING THE BALL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Already the projected development of South Africa is being planned and the actual work of resuscitating that war-ridden country will soon begin. English cold storage concerns have for some time had their agents in the field looking it over and gathering the necessary data. The estimate is made that it will require the expenditure of fully \$10,000,000 in the next two years to measurably handle the first developments of the South African trade. Indeed, European and Australian capitalists are preparing to expend that amount of money in the establishment of cold stores all over that country. A careful survey of the field shows that there will be immediate need and use for more than a hundred plants of an average capacity of one hundred tons refrigeration each. Provisions are now spoiling and

going to waste because of the lack of cold storage facilities. Our American refrigerating machinery manufacturers are also alive to the situation. German concerns have also made a careful survey of the field for investment. While this South African country will be a fruitful one for promoters of cold storage warehouses, in the wake of this development must come the extension of the fresh meat industry and many incidental enterprises dependent upon that industry.

There will be a commercial rush to South Africa, but any break-neck speed which carries an enterprise further than business caution would suggest elsewhere will result in loss and disaster. There will be the usual crop of boomers and the fatal results of over speculation, but, in the main, South Africa affords a fine opportunity for refrigeration and the provision industry.

BEEF AND SUGAR AS SANI-TARY REASONS.

When the Reichstag passed the German meat inspection bill to hamper or to exclude foreign ment from Germany in the interest of the Agrarian's high priced cow, the natural result was to drive the hands of the wealthier classes deeper into their pockets to pay the piper, and to drive the poorer classes to horses, dogs, cats or to starvation.

For some time certain scientific and lay organs have been dishing out the marvelous discoveries of the wonderful value of sugar as a food. The Imperial Government was thus induced to include sugar as a large component in the ration of the army. No one then suspected that the Agrarians and the sugar barons of Germany were both getting hold of the government's leg. A feeling is now dawning in the minds of the people that a systematic effort is being made to change the common diet of the Fatherland, to make the masses munch sugar. "For sanitary reasons," says a high official, "it is deemed wise to encourage Germans to eat more fruit and fruit products." Sugar is a "fruit product." These "sanitary reasons" are simply the welfare of the German sugar industry. The Southern "nigger" in this country who fosters his young tribe on "milk and 'lasses" has consolidated the German Agrarian cow idea and the sugar industry's "sugar reasons" into one item on his simple bill of fare; Sambo's ditty

"Milk an' 'lasses Grows 'em fas'es' Den enny white man's grub Er sassy nigger lub"

may, possibly, have first prompted German science to find "sanitary reasons" for suggesting sugar to the populace of the Fatherland as a diet, without telling the eater that he is dieting in the interest of the sugar monopolies of his country. We admire the well built, hardy German and we hope to never see the day when he becomes over fattened, flabby, greasy looking and lazy upon his sugar diet like the "milk and 'lasses" negro has become about New Orleans and through our sugar belt. When the sturdy Teuton gets up and kicks later on something unusual will happen,

REFUSED TO KILL BORAX.

It must be admitted at once that German medical and chemical science has advanced as far in this age as that of any other country. More might be admitted with truth, but the above will do. In the light of this fact it is worthy of note that the greatest exponents of German medical and laboratory science stand for the fact that boracic acid is harmless in or upon human food.

During the debate on the German meat bill during its recent passage through the Reichstag it was sought to inject into it a clause to prohibit the use of boracic acid for antiseptic purposes on meat. At once the whole of the conclusions of German science were hurled at it and it was peremptorily killed. The medical and laboratory experts were cited and it was shown that experiments and experience rather proved that this healthful agent was more beneficial than harmful in the human system.

The defeat of this agrarian amendment which was born of the "yellow" agitation in America was the more conspicuous because it was based upon one prejudice and appealed to another prejudice in a portion of the German mind. The signal defeat of this "preservative" clause was based on a half century of tests and conclusions which the scientific and medical world had long since threshed out and accepted. It was a conspicuous endorsement of boracic acid as a healthful agent in keeping meats and other foods in a sanitary condition.

The Reichstag has said, virtually, that boracic acid may be used on either domestic or on imported meats. It has indorsed this antiseptic after a thorough investigation of the facts in regard to it, and after hearing every fancied grievance against it.

The debates on this clause developed the vast extent to which German doctors and chemists had gone to get at the healthful or hurtful effects of this substance upon the human mind. The action of the Reichstag was, therefore, an intelligent one.

A SOAP KICK.

The legitimate soap makers of this country have a grievance against the trifling and really dangerous soaps which are annually put up by the unscrupulous manufacturers of this toilet and laundry article. The toilet soap makers are the greatest offenders in as much as their articles are poisonous to the skin, and hence dangerous to health, because a soap sore means more to the body than a local irritation from a scretch.

The soap makers of Kansas City have about decided to call the attention of Congress to this state of affairs. The other makers of legitimate soaps will doubtless back them up in every way. The National Provisioner will do its full duty in this matter and aid every effort to push this crusade against any and all impure toilet articles. Our laboratory will aid in the analysis of bad soaps and we will help every legitimate effort to hound down the profit mongers of the "cheap Jack" toilet soaps which irritate and poison the blood and the skin of our people.

Now that the question of pure foods and the public health are noisily bruited around, Congress will have a lot of neglected and runwild things to look into before some one goes astray in every line and the genuine article of every legitimate factory has as a competitor some cheap imitator or some deleterious fake. The legitimate soap makers of this country have a right to have their names and products protected.

THE HARE FEVER.

Have you got the hare fever? It is raging in the West. The Belgian hare fad had captured Kansas. It came East from California and you are a sort of unfashionable party if you haven't a hare or the fever for one. Fads are a species by themselves and are their own executioners in time. Looking at the Belgian hare squarely from a commercial standpoint we do not see anything but size to commend this rodent to the trade. The flesh is not sweeter nor juicier than our own traditional "wabbit," and it is not much superior to our own beloved jack rabbit, when young. Maybe the Belgium hare is adaptable to all climates and is a prolific breeder of his species. May be, also, he can be developed to a monster in size and be further improved by crosses and careful husbanding.

We have no complaint to make against the Belgian hare because he is an excellent article of food. But we do not see enough in him in size, flavor and the increase of his species to turn trade askew in trying to grow him and market him for any other than the fad trade and those fanciers by sight and taste who have the hare fever. We like them. We also like "bunny" and the jack rabbit even though the latter prefers to live on the grassless plains. We have not yet taken the Belgian hare fever, though we like the meat of that rabbit.

AMERICAN SAUSAGES WIN IN GER-MANY.

(Special from Strasburg.)

July 28.—American sausages have just won a victory in the courts of Alsace-Lorraine. Carl Hoffmeister, an importer of American sausages, was fined 30 marks (\$7.14) not long ago in the Mannheim court for selling sausages put up in colored cases, the latter being declared unhealthful.

On appeal the higher court reversed the judgment of the first instance on the ground that the use of colored casings was not prohibited by law, and that the sausages in question had received the prescribed prescription and had been pronounced excellent.

All costs and the lawyers' fees were charged against the government.

"AMERICAN MEATS WILL CONQUER THE WORLD."

Mr. Felix Leyfert, of Austria, who was a guest of Dr. Hans Schwegel, attache to Consul General Alexander Nuber in Chicago, when shown through the stockyards, said:

"People in Europe have no idea of the magnitude of these stockyards. American meats are certainly superior to European, and I know that the objection to American meat in Europe is due to retaliation for the United States' tariff. American meats will conquer the world."

BACON AND BUTTER AS A PREVENTA-TIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

We excerpt from "The Sanitarian," of Brooklyn, N. Y., the following address, which was delivered by Dr. A. H. Bell (editor of that monthly) at the opening of the American Congress of Tuberculosis, recently, over which he presided:

Some writers are wont to refer to Iceland and some other arctic and sub-arctic regions, whose inhabitants rarely or never have consumption, though they commonly sleep in stifling huts, reeking with offensive emanations, and are but rarely or never cleaned. Moreover, the denizens of such huts at night habitually expose themselves in the daytime to the worst possible conditions of weather. Their exemption from tuberculosis is commonly attributed to the extreme cold at such regions, and the erroneous inference drawn that outdoor exposure in frigid climates is commendable for consumptives.

The food of these exempt communities is almost wholly of an animal character, the fattest portions and "toodnoo," a kind of butter made of the separated fat of reindeer, of which they eat enormous amounts.

Moreover, besides their power of resistance to the tubercle bacillus, the Esquimaux and other inhabitants of the Arctic regions, who live on such food, are possessed of gigantic muscular powers. They are able to lift and carry burdens twice as heavy as those which the seamen visiting them are able to carry.

The exemption from tuberculosis in such circumstances is, in my judgment, properly attributable to the potentiality of the fatty food. My conclusion in this regard is fortified by many years' observation of the liability to consumption of peoples collectively, families and individuals, more or less proportional to their abstinence from fatty foods, the most prominent example of whom I have never lost sight of from youth up—the negro race in America.

I began my professional life among them when they were slaves and were always supplied with an abundance of "hog and hominy," not by any means restricted to these articles, but pork or bacon was a standing portion of at least one daily meal. Consumption among them was relatively rare.

My observation in this respect was not singular, but in accord with all other medical observers of the time of whom I have knowledge. Conversely, it seems hardly necessary to invite attention to the prevalence of consumption among the same people now under their changed conditions with regard to diet. "Hog," at least, is notable by its absence from the daily fare of most of them, and no other fat meat has taken its place; and consumption among them is more than twice as great.

The same observation extends to smaller communities, families and individuals. Consumption is most prevalent among those who are stinted or who stint themselves of "bacon" and "butter." I mention these as ideal and the most digestible of fat foods; others are commendable.

Whole volumes and many essays have been published on food for consumptives, but nothing of consequence on food prevention of consumption.

Everybody has learned, when it is, unfortunately, in most cases, too late, that codliver oil is good for consumptives, but few seem to have learned that food of the same character as cod-liver oil, suitable for the table, is preventive of consumption.

In the whole course of my professional observation now covering a period of nearly sixty years, I have never known a family or an individual that was brought up on a liberal supply of butter and bacon that became tuberculous. Moreover, such food fortifies the system against other diseases as well as consumption

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierece, and hogs by the cwt.

AND FIRM ALTERNATELY WEAK MARKETS, BUT THE UNDERTONE IMPROVING-HOG RECEIPTS MOD-ERATE-CASH DEMANDS BETTER STATISTICAL POSITION HIGHLY FAVORABLE BUT MORE VIGOROUS SPECULATION NEED-ED FOR FIRMER SITUATIONS-THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF LARD DECREASED FOR THE TIERCES-NOW 13,053 MONTH ONLY 284,353 TIERCES AGAINST 297,406 TIERCES JULY 1, AND 470,-393 TIERCES AUGUST 1, 1899.

At this writing it would seem as though the turn of the market had come or at least that bottom had been about reached, while that there was every probability of steadier conditions. Statistically the situation has been right for better prices at any time within weeks, but the market has been met by conditions that have operated against the highly favorable situation of supplies. Speculation has been remarkably dull for some time, indeed, it is now only slowly recovering, if not still of a spasmodic order; however, there are indications that the investors are looking with a more favorable eye on hog products. Moreover through the recent period of slack speculation the market for the hog products has felt at office any weaker tendency for corn its highly encouraging crop reports. While, of course, corn at all times has something to do with the variations of prices of hog products, it has seemed probable that it would have less effect than usual in the event of a quickening of buying interest in the hog products and for the reason that there are remarkably short supplies of the hog products as compared with the ordinary holdings at this time of the year, and at any moment there could be disregarded the grain influence, with the products swung to higher prices. A comment of a prominent house in the trade makes the point clear when it says that "the stocks of ribs have shown an average decrease during the past six years, between July 1 and November 1, of 22,000,000 lbs., and which quantity is more than our present stock, and that the decrease in lard in that period has been 85,000 tierces (almost our present stock), while that the present relation of demand to supply is even more favorable to holders than usual at this time. To any one at all familiar with the usual bearing of stocks upon prices, a glance at the last statement of supplies at Chicago would give the possibilities of the provision market in the event of a disposition to take hold of them speculatively for higher prices. It is the statistical position that is influencing views all around over the near future, yet at the same time it is conceded that there must be some effort made on the part of the leaders to encourage the speculation, else the markets will fail to get the start necessary to bring otherwise favorable features into action. It is a fact that export demands are

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slack, that they are hardly improved in any way from their dulness for some time. This, however, does not mean as much as upon ordinary occasions, and for the reason that steady, rather liberal consignments are being made to Europe, and to that extent diminishing the stocks here, while these consignments being offered on the other side at lower prices than the goods can be laid down on direct demands, accounts in part for the quiet export demand, while at the same time these goods are taken up by consumers there in volume sufficient to show that there is the average consumption there at the prices. However, if exporters were buying here there would be added force through their interest in affairs, in view of the situation of the stocks, while perhaps investment buying would be prompted through it. As it is, it looks as though the speculators would first have to take hold of the products, and that more general demands, which are needed for strength, to follow, while that the merits of the position otherwise would only then be felt. But, however quiet the export demands and for the reasons stated, there has been a livelier business otherwise or on home demands for cash stuff. Home trade buyers have felt the possibilities of the markets through their moderate stocks, and have furnished buying orders this week much more generally and freely, while in meats particularly there has been a good business. We have contended in our previous reviews that hog products were likely at some time in the near future to drift away from the grain influence and to be affected more by their moderate stocks, and it looks this week as though the time for their more independent positions was close at hand. At this writing it would seem as though the interest which formerly this season was successful on the bull side, was looking again for a little more vigorous action than latterly. At the same time there are no very pronounced indications of permanent reactions. The receipts of hogs continue moderate, and there is nothing in the extent of the swine supplies to interest packers on the bear side, while all considerations, so far as appear, would seem to invite them the other The South, Southwest and Eastern distributers have bought much more freely at the West this week. The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week were 237 lbs., the heaviest of the year, against 235 lbs. the week before, 236 lbs. corresponding week in '99, and 233 lbs. corresponding week in '98. The statement of the Chicago stocks on August 1, has not as yet been received in New York in full, but is telegraphed as appended, and while showing a moderate supply for the month, does not show the decrease mentioned a day or two previously by trade estimates. The stocks of contract lard are 114,000 tierces and other kinds 24,000 tierces, while the previous month they were 108,000 tierces and 29,000 tierces respectively; the stock of short ribs is only 16,000,000 fbs., against 18,000,000 fbs. July 1, and of pork 43,000 lbs. contract and 46,000 bbls. other kinds, against 43,000 bbls. and 50,000 bbls., respectively, July 1. The world's visible supply of lard has the most important bearing for the product; it decreased for the month 13,053 tierces, while it is very marked contrast with that of this time last year, as follows: Stocks in Europe and afloat, 110,000 tierces, and a total vis-

ible supply of 284,353 tierces, against 297,406 tierces July 1, while upon August 1, of last year, the supply was 470,393 tierces, showing that there are fully 186,040 tierces less held this year. In New York buying has been slow from exporters, but the city trade has better, especially in pickled bellies, which have sold at 1/8c higher prices and are now held at a further 1/8c advance, while light bacon bellies are scarce and wanted. The New York stocks are 7,647 tierces prime lard, 427 tierces off grade and 771 tierces stearine, total 8,845 tierces, against 9,205 tierces July 15 and 17,855 tierces August 1. 1899, of pork, stocks 5,570 bbls., old and new, against 6,934 bbls. last month and 9,814 bbls. August 1, '99.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,775 bbls. pork, 7,562,017 lbs. lard, and 17,596,089 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,844 bbls. pork, 12,096,981 lbs. lard and 16,019,123 lbs. meats.

CANNED MEATS.—After an extraordinarily large business on foreign account, and which as well stimulated home demands, while prices were advanced, as noted in our previous review, the transactions are less liberal this week. One-lb. cans at \$1.50, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50, 4-lb. cans at \$4.95, 6-lb. cans at \$8.25 and 14-lb. cans at \$18.50.

BEEF.—The English shippers had their wants fairly well satisfied at \$16.00 for city extra India mess, and are now quiet. The home demands are of fair volume. City tierced, extra India mess, at \$16.00@16.50; barreled, extra mess, at \$9.00@9.50; family, at \$12.50@13.00, and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

BEEF HAMS.—The trading is of a moderate order, while a fair degree of steadiness prevails over prices. Car lots quoted at \$20.00.

On Saturday (28th), hog receipts West. 35,000; last year, 34,000. The products were depressed with grain. Schwartz, Dupee, Chicago Packing Co., Lipton and Gregg & Wolff were reported sellers, and Lawson was a buyer. The close showed declines for the day of 20 points for pork, 5 points for lard and 7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.10; city lard, \$6.50; refined lard, Continent, \$7.50; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50; family, at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50 for city; short clear, \$13.50@15.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6%c; pickled hams, 10@101/2c; 4,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12-lb. average, 81/20; 3,000 lbs. do., 14-lbs. average, 81/4c; hogs, 71/8 There were 350 tierces city lard ex-@75%c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 46,000; last ear, 48,000. The tone over the products was a little steadier; cash demands were improving; speculation was light. The close showed, as against the night before, unchanged prices on pork and lard, and 2@5 points advance on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.10; city lard, \$6.50; refined lard, Continent, \$7.45; S.A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound lard, 61/4c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50; family, Western, at \$15.00, city at \$15.50@16.00; short clear, \$13.50@15.50. In city cut meats, light bacon average bellies, scarce and wanted at 101/2c; 5,000 lbs. 11 lbs. average pickled bellies sold at 8%c; 11,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. average, at 81/4c, and 12 lbs. average, 81/2c; hogs at 71%@7%c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 49,000; last year, 48,000. The products were influenced by small receipts of hogs, better cash demands and reported material reduction in stocks, while there were signs that the late bull leaders would take hold. The advance for the day was 27c for pork, 10 points for lard and 12 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.15; city lard, \$6.50;

refined lard, Continent, \$7.50; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound lard, 61/4c. pork, sales of 275 bbls, mess at \$13,00@13.75; family mess at \$15.00 for Western, and \$15.50 for city; short clear, \$13.50@15.50; hogs, 7%@7%c. In city cut meats, sales of 12,000 lbs. pickled bellies in lots at 81/4c for 14 lbs. average and 81/2c for 12 lbs. average; pickled shoulders, 64c; pickled hams, 10@ 101/se

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 49,000; last year, 50,000. The products continued to gain strength, and closed at an advance for the day of 5c for pork, 7 points for lard and unchanged to 2 points up on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.20; city lard, \$6.50; refined lard, Continent, \$7.50; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound lard, 61/4c. In pork, sales of 300 bbls, mess at \$12.75@ 13.50; family mess at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city. In city cut meats, pickled bellies are higher, 12 lbs. average, 85/68%c; 14 lbs. average, 8%c; 10 lbs. average at 9c; light average smoking bellies, 10@ 101/gc; sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 fbs. average, 8%c, and 15,000 fbs. do., 14 fbs. average, at 8%c; green bellies 10 lbs. average, 84-e; pickled shoulders, 64/2663/4c; pickled hams, 10@101/2c.

On Thursday hog receipts West 41,000; last The products were a little v ar. 42,000. s'ronger, making a small advance, more on t'e reduction in the world's visible supply of lard and the general moderate showing of stocks at Chicago. In New York, Western steam lard 7.15@7.20, city lard 6.50@6.75. No other changes in lard. Mess pork \$12.75@ 13.75. City cut meats, 12 lbs. average pickled bellies 85%@8%. 14 lbs. average 8%@81/2, rickled shoulders 61/26614, pickled hams 106 1016.

On Friday the market was disturbed, momentarily it was thought, by a case of yellow fever reported at Tampa, Fla. Pork opened 20e lower; lard, 5@7 points down. this there were fluctuations. In New York, Western stearine lard, \$7.15; city lard, \$6.50 (46.75. No change in prices of pork or cut meats from the day before.

According to a statement made by Professor Liljhagen at a meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Academy, there are now 1,550 dairies established by co-operative associations and joint stock companies in Sweden. The number of co-operative dairies is 450, of which 300 manufacture butter only, 100 manufacture cheese only, and the remaining 50 produce both butter and cheese. Of the 1,100 dairies run by joint stock companies, 300 are engaged solely in the production of butter. In addition to the foregoing establishments there are about 200 estate dairies and a large number of smaller private dairies.—St. James Gazette, London.

CORN AND HOG OUTLOOK.

August a Month of Great Anxiety as to the Successful Outcome of the Corn Crop-Nights Very Cool-Late Fall Essential to the Success of the Corn Crop-Lower Missouri Valley Great Feeding Area of the Country This Season-Old Corn Very Low.

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, August 1, 1900.

The month of August is always a period of great anxiety as connected with future results, and at no time during a crop season are the days as well as the nights watched with so much interest.

The last days of July the temperature in the corn belt east of the Mississippi was generally normal. West of the River above. Altogether a period of conditions of rest rather than growth.

The latest advices from the corn belt in the far West show that rains are beginning to be needed again for the corn.

Another important factor in the present corn situation is the continuance now of very cool nights, which checks very decidedly the growth of corn, and puts the maturing season late into September. We have not yet heard, which is very commonly the case at this season of the year, "that corn is already made, and is out of the way of frost.

With this outlook in the corn belt it beomes almost an essential to the corn crop that unless we have a very late fall we shall have to rapidly change from our present surroundings into an era of hot, forcing weather interspersed with weekly rain in order that we may carry the corn crop successfully through.

With the present good price for cattle and hogs, around 5c and above in the interior west of the Missouri River, with the prospect of foreign wars, prices of stock will be maintained and corn below beef and pork. With four months yet before the new corn can be marketed and the old corn about cleaned out all over feeders are buying all the corn there is offered, paying as high as 35c, nearly Kansas City price.

We must take with a great deal of salt the report that corn was saved in the north half of the middle division of Kansas Stockmen who bring in their stock from that area nearly all report that they cannot buy corn in their region when they offer as high as 45c for the little old corn which is left, and will not part with it even at that high price.

My reports also would indicate that the drouth on the ranges of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Dakota is still very severe, and the lower Missouri Valley promises to be the great fattening territory this season.

Many feeders are in the field already to buy for early feeding, and will also feed sheep.

Cheese Cloths and Muslins

FOR PACKINGHOUSE U.E.

MANUFACTURED BY R. J. PETERSON.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK. Write for samples and prices.

Banks in the lower Missouri Valley are preparing for a big demand for money for the feeders.

The prevailing opinion is that the new corn will command a good, stiff price. have great confidence in the future price of hogs and cattle. Many cattle are now being fed corn on grass with hogs following them.

Stockmen coming from Western ranges all say that there will be a heavy shipment of cattle and sheep into the lower Missouri Valley, as stock cannot be wintered on the Western ranges on account of there being no grass and feed.

The situation points to the feeding season starting in very early.

Hence, the feeding and corn consumption will be very great in the Southwest. corn is about all gone, and farmers feeding oats very largely.

With this very full report on the feeding situation it would be very hard to say just now which State in the surplus corn States holds the most old corn.

We are very certain that it is not Kansas or Missouri, and Illinois has been importing corn for some months in localities where the crop was short last season. It is certainly not in Nebraska, and that leaves the State of lowa, which I think has more surplus corn than any other State in the corn belt. When we take the States collectively, the amount of corn on hands the first of September will probably be smaller than was ever known in

the history of the country.

Is it any wonder, then, that the month of August is big with events not only to the stock grower and feeder, but to the country at large with regard to the successful outcome of the present growing corn crop.

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

1900.

Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.—Live Stock Fair, Cambridge, N. Y.
October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
Oct. 20-Nov. 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.
November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
Nov. 13, 14, 15. Annual Convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.
November 16, 17, 18, 19. Pittsburg (Pa., stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Zero Combination Metallic Ammonia Packing.

This Packing is to be used Exclusively for Packing

Ammonia Pumps.



The Core of this Packing is Red, and is made from the Celebrated

Rainbow Packing.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Rainbow Packing, Peerless Piston and Valve Rod Packing, Eclipse Sectional Rainbow Gasket, Hercules Combination, and Honest John Packings.

PATENTED AND MANUPACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO., WARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH. 16 WARREN ST., NEW YORK. 202-210 S. WATER ST.,

18-24 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH. 202-210 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL 17-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.

Produce Exchange Memberships.

There has been further advance in the prices of Produce Exchange memberships, through increased demand for them, with several sold this week to Stock Exchange traders. membership entitled to less than the full gratuity benefit, but more than the smallest sum, was sold at the close at \$500, and the lowest gratuity benefit certificates were more generally held yesterday at \$500, although none of them as yet reported sold at \$500.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Aug. 1, July 1, 1900.
Bacon, boxes	.19,600 16,300
Hams, boxes	
Shoulders, boxes	. 2,900 2,600
Cheese, boxes	.68,800 47,500
Butter, ewt	.12,600 pkg 1,200
Lard, tes	.13,000 12,900
Do, other kind, tons	. 1,680 1,260

A VALUABLE LITTLE BOOK.

A little booklet containing many beautiful views and much valuable information has been issued and is distributed free by the Passenger Department of the New York Central Railroad. This booklet is No. 10 of the Four-Track Series," and is entitled, "The Thousand Islands."

No place in America is more beautiful or healthful than this lovely region, and its popularity will no doubt be greatly increased through the medium of this little "Number

The hotels at the Thousand Islands are of a superior character, and the cottages on the different islands are not surpassed anywhere. They are fittingly described and illustrated in this book.

Time from New York, 11 hours; time from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 10 hours. Superb day and night service by the New York Central.

The book may be obtained by anyone free, postpaid, by writing and enclosing a postage stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

The fertilizer and rendering works of Oscar Neidt at Crosswick's Creek, near White Horse, N. J., were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss about \$10,000. The building was full of good fertilizer machinery. It was once before burned down.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)
Louisville, August 3.—Market quiet. Bids for prompt crude 28c. Mississippi Valley holders asking 30@31c. New crude offered on basis Texas common points 24c for September. October was bid at 23@231/2c, Prime summer yellow quoted at 33c, loose Chicago,

- Workmen are sinking an artesian well at the plant of the New Jersey Ice Manufacturing Company, at Second and Erie streets, Camden, N. J. They have reached a depth of over 800 feet, but have not yet struck water of a quality which would make good ice. They are using dynamite for blasting a stratum of rock.
- * A meeting was held last week of the stockholders of the Tri-City Packing & Provision Company, Davenport, Ia., for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and the disposing of its property. Before the close of the meeting the directors were authorized to sell the plant to the highest bidder.
- * The slaughterhouse and ice houses belonging to Charles Hazler, Flemington, N. J., were destroyed by fire last week. originated from a quantity of tallow catch-

The main building of the Whitman Rendering Works at the Dracut Navy Yard, Lowell. Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss to machinery, etc., about \$3,500. The owner is E. J. Whitman.

The William C. Newport Company of Willow Grove, Pa., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$75,000, to manufacture fertil-

The Chicago Fertilizer Co., of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,-Incorporators: Ellis P. Moore, Jr., Frank A. Whitney, Henry Horner, Jr., and others.

The American Agricultural Chemical Com pany has not decided whether it will rebuild the Milsom plant in Cheektowaga, just over the city line in Buffalo, which plant was re-cently destroyed by fire. It is reported that the Milsom plant may be abandoned, in order to largely increase and improve the Crocker plant at East Buffalo, also owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

653,884. FLUID COOLER. Henry J. Richard and Walter D. Lennox, Danbury, Conn.: assignors of one-third to Charles W. Murphy; some place. Filed September 11, 1899. Serial No. 730,066.

MACHINE FOR BRANDING HAMS, ETC. Robert D. Kenyon, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 8, 1899. Serial No. 726,-505.

53,956. PROCESS OF MAKING FOODS FROM BLOOD. James W. C. Hamilton, 653,956. Liverpool, England; assignor of two-thirds to the Bergl Australia, Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales. Filed May 15, 1899. Serial No. 716,898.

COLLAPSIBLE 653.972. SHIPPING CRATE. Z. T. Stocks, Everett, Wash. Filed November 21, 1899. Serial No. 737, CRATE.

The California Products Company has been formed in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. It is a new enterprise, formed for the purpose of pressing oil from seeds, olives and distilling wines. The incorporators are members of the legal firm of Stimson & Williams, of 55 Liberty street, New York.

The Pork Packers' and Provision Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be represented in the parade in that city during the Fall Festival, with a pork packers' float. The association decided upon a preliminary expense of getting the float of \$300.

Owners of property in the vicinity of the garbage disposal plant, Far Rockaway, L. I., are complaining that the methods of the managers of that institution are working a serious injury to them. It is stated that tons of garbage are allowed to pass through the plant into the waters of the bay without being chemically treated. This refuse emits sick-ening odors on the beach, where it is left by the receding tides. Complaint has been made to the State Board of Health.

At Bevis Marks' Synagogue recently, the Jewish butchers of London presented an il-luminated address to Sir Samuel Montague, luminated address to Sir Samuel Montague, M. P., who for twenty-nine years has been connected with the Board of Shechita, and is now priest of the butchers' licensing body. The Shechita Board ensures that all meat for Jewish consumption is wholesome and killed according to the Mosaic ritual. Sir Samuel, in thanking them, said that he hoped to see the day when all Christian butchers were compelled to sell kosher meat.

W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard Refining Co.

PEFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

27 & 29 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED L

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

For the completed month of July the receipts at the Chicago stockyards were: Cattle, 214,673; calves, 14,371; hogs, 502,140; sheep, 281,703, and horses 6,627. Of these receipts there were taken out on shipping account, cattle, 74,946; calves, 631; hogs, 121,575; sheep, 25,861, and horses, 5,900. Compared with July of last year the above receipts show an increase of 8,259 cattle, a decrease of 163,825 hogs, and an increase of 43,565 sheep. The only remarkable variation in the above comparisons is in the unusual falling off in arrivals of hogs.

CATTLE.-Receipts of cattle at Chicago for the month of July were fairly up to expectation and, in fact, ran a few thousand ahead of the same month last year. The market has had its July ups and downs, but has been fairly satisfactory to the sellers of fully fattened corn-fed beef cattle, though the fluctuation on such has amounted to around 25 cents per cwt, from low to high point. Quite severe depression during middle weeks of the month has been followed by a sharp reaction and closing market of the month saw general range of prices the highest and the outlook for finished corn-fed cattle more promising than at any time this summer. An advance of 20@ 30 cents since about the 20th of the month is being well sustained by all classes of buyers and, while the season is at hand for range herds to be coming and taking their place in the beef market there have not been enough of them as yet to affect the market for our medium-classed native steers so that, up and down the steer line, values are now quotable 20@25 cents higher than at low point about the middle of the month.

Grass westerns have just gotten fairly started. They are a month earlier than last year and show it in lack of finish and fat. Those fat enough to kill are selling readily at around \$4.60@5.00, while feeder grades are going at around \$4.00, with choice making at \$4.50.

Texas supply has been moderate for the month but has included some as good meal-fed steers as have been seen here since the show cattle were here in the spring. Fed Texas steers are 25 cents higher than low time of the month while grassers are hardly better than steady.

The month has been a between seasons period in the stocker and feeder trade and business has been light, Prices have settled to lowest point seen here since the fall of 1895.

Fnt cows and heifers have been in strong demand right along and are now at high point of the summer, but medium grades are not meeting with favor and show a tendency to lower prices while canners hold fairly firm.

For the current week the market for all corn fat native beef cattle has been generally satisfactory with highest prices of the season being made for prime beeves but Wednesday's trade developing slightly lower prices than early in the week for all steers showing grassy and having to meet the Western rangers in the dressed beef trade. Prime dry-fed dressed beef cows and heifers have ruled steady, but from medium down to common cutters prices have weakened 15@25 cents. Canners show little change. Calves have held about steady. Stocker trade has been slow and prices are easier than last week.

Top steers this week \$6.00, one load of 16 averaging 1,365 lbs., making the price. Sev-

eral lots have sold at \$5.75@5.85 and bulk of steers have sold between \$5.00 and \$5.60, highest average since early in the spring. A few choice cows and heifers have made \$4.25 @4.85, but bulk of the stock ranging down from \$3.75 to as low as \$2.25 for common canners.

HOGS.-The July run of hogs fell surprisingly short compared with receipts for the same month last year, the shrinkage amounting to almost 160,000 head. The market has been an up and down one and generally unsatisfactory to the country interest. highest market of the month was reached about the 10th, when extreme top sales were made at \$5.521/2@5.55. From high to low point there was a variation of 25@30 cents with closing prices close to low point of the month on the popular selling qualities of light butcher weight and on bottom for packing grades. Packers have not been free buyers and, owing to unsatisfactory condition of the provision market, have not let any opportunities to force lower prices on live hogs go by default and the situation now appears to point to lower prices with any appreciable increase in the volume of hogs coming forward.

There has been a big spread in the range of prices and many loads now coming have to sell 35@40 cents under prices made for popular weight and quality.

For the present week the market has continued of an unsatisfactory character. Receipts have been light, though showing a small increase over the previous week. During early days of the week the trade ruled very sluggish and prices were forced to about the lowest point in over a month, especially for qualities that were not good enough to compete in the shipper and butcher trade, but on Wednesday there was a reaction in trade tone; butcher and shipper light to strong medium weights made an advance of 10 cents while the packer droves of mixed, medium and heavy were marked up about 5 cents, top that day reaching \$5.45, bulk of sales \$5.20@5.35, but with many loads of common and grassy packers selling between \$4.90@5.15. There is nothing in sight at this writing indicating permanent improvement in the near future.

SHEEP.—July receipts of sheep and lambs were 279,000 and show an increase of 40,000 over number arrived for the same month last year. During the month the Western grass stock has become a big figure in the market and prices have had to be adjusted to a different class of offerings compared with the fed grades that made the markets of May and June. Prices for sheep show a drop of 50@ 75 cents per cwt., and lambs \$1.00@1.50 or over, but, some of this at least, should be credited to the change from grain fed to grass offerings. The mutton trade is now on a summer basis and comparatively good in tone while the feeder trade is just opening and promises to be quite large.

On very light receipts the market has strengthened up somewhat during the week and on moderate receipts may hold the advance on good fat sheep and lambs.

Breeders should be exerting every effort to put their best show animals in shape for the great international live stock exposition to be held in Chicago, December 1 to 8, 1900. This exhibition of live stock will without doubt eclipse all efforts at display of fine bred and fat stock ever held in this country. The breeder who permits this opportunity to pass without getting the benefit of the advertising advantages it will afford must sooner or later realize that he has missed the opportunity of a lifetime.

Increasing receipts of northern range sheep are looked for from now on.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

CHICAGO RANGE	OF PR	ICES.	
SATURDAY,	JULY :	28.	
	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK-(Per barrel)-			11.70
July September 11.97½	12.00	11.75	11.70 11.75
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	0.77		
July 6.721/4 September 6.771/5 October 6.821/4 January 6.821/4	6.75	6.70 6.75 6.771/2	6.70 6.75 6.77 ¹ / ₂
October 6.8214	6.85	6.771/2	6.7714
RIBS-(Boxed 25c. more	6.721/2 then lo	6.65	6.65
Tule	,		6.921
September 7.021/4	7.05 • 7.00	6.921/9	6.93
October 7.00 January 6.05	6.05	6.021/6	6.021
MONDAY,	JULY 3	0.	
PORK-(Per barrel)-			
July	11.70	11.57%	11.70 11.75
September11.62½ LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	11.771/2	$11.62\frac{1}{2}$	11.75
Teller			6.724,
September 6.721/4 October 6.75	6.75 6.771/2	6.721/2	6.75
		6.75	$6.77\frac{1}{2}$
July 6.924 October 6.85	rnan 10		6.971
September 6.921/2	7.00	6.9214	7.00
October 6.85 TUESDAY,	JULY 3	6.85	$6.92V_{2}$
PORK-(Per barrel)-			
July	$12.00 \\ 12.10$	11.90	12.00
LARD-(Per 100 ths)-	12.10	11.85	12.021/2
July			6.821/2
July 6.821/2 September 6.821/2	6.871/2	6.80	6.85
October 6.85 January 6.70	$\begin{array}{c} 6.8714 \\ 6.9214 \\ 6.7214 \end{array}$	$6.85 \\ 6.70$	$6.87\frac{1}{2}$ $6.72\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS-(Boxed 25c. more	than loo	me)	
July 7.10 September 7.00	7.10	7.10 7.00	7.10 $7.12\frac{1}{2}$ 7.05
October 6.95	7.071/2	6.95	7.05
July 7.10 September 7.00 October 6.95 January 6.12½	6.15	6.121/2	$6.12\frac{1}{2}$
WEDNESDA PORK—(Per barrel)—	Y, AUG	. 1.	
	12.15	12.05	12.071/2
September12.12½ October11.95	12.15 12.021/2	11.95	12.021/2
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	0.001/		0.00
September 6.85 October 6.90 January 6.75	6.95 6.771/2	6.821/4	6.90
January 6.75	6.771/2	6.80 6.821/3 6.70	6.75
RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more			7 1011
September 7.15 October 7.10 January 6.17½	7.171/ ₃ 7.121/ ₃ 6.171/ ₂	7.121/2	7.1214, 7.0714,
			6.10
THURSDAY	r, AUG.	2.	
PORK (Per bbl.)—	40.054	10.00	
September12.00 October	12.271/2	12.00	$12.20 \\ 12.15$
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)-			
September 6.85	6.921/4	6.85	6.871/2
October			$6.92\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS (Boxed 25c, more t September 7.10	7.171/2	7.10	7 171
October	4.1172	1.10	7.174 ₂ 7.15
FRIDAY.	AUG. 3.		
PORK (Per bbl.)—			
September12.05	12.05	12.00	12.05
October			12.021/2
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—	6 05	0 001/	6.85
September 6.821/2 October		6.821/2	6.85
RIBS-(Boxed 25c. more	than lo	ose)—	
September 7.071/2 October 7.00	$\frac{7.10}{7.05}$	$\frac{7.05}{7.00}$	7.10 7.15
Getober 7.00	1.00	1.00	1.10

Chicago Provision Market.

When it is stated that the provision market shows an upward tendency, though the situation is a very mixed one, and that there is an almost absolute lack of outside speculation, nothing more need be said to show exactly how the market stands. The cash situation is a good one. But there is, and has been for some little time now, a wonderful lack of ginger in the market. All speculation that is being done is professional. The hog supply is only moderate, and there is no reason to look for great big receipts of hogs in the immediate future. The only thing that has maintained prices is the consumptive situation, which is a sound one. It is a fairly satisfactory position for the consumer and distributer, but is not giving much comfort to the speculator or commission man, the classes who are never disposed to take the position that prices are right, and who are always arguing for either an advance or a decline. All the distributers say the cash de-mand is good. If that were not true stocks would not be decreasing as they are. There



New Era

5 to 125 H. P.

Write for Catalogue.

THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO. No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

was less product on hand on Weduesday of this week than there was on July 1 or August 1 a year ago. The Chinese embroglio is creating some extra demand, which will increase as the situation in that part of the world becomes more acute, and it may develop so as to make this demand of large volume. The out movement of lard is increasing, favored by a more favorable freight rate situation. The demand for cash meats and lard has been coming chiefly from the South and abroad. There has been a severe liquidation among holders of products, so severe, indeed, that it does not seem possible for much new pressure to come from that direction.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last week receipts of hogs included 8,900 shipped direct from the country to downtown packers. The previous week they received 7,179 and a year ago 8,099.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 16,331; hogs, 26,851; sheep, 7,241; against 15,978 cattle, 21,132 hogs, 7,163 sheep the previous week; 13,266 cattle, 34,064 hogs, 4,054 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

The large demand for canned goods by the United States Government and foreign powers has caused Chicago and Western packers to advance prices on corned and roast beef from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen for 1-lb. cans.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 46,249; hogs, 114,086; sheep, 55,490; against 46,529 cattle, 122,686 hogs, 69,375 sheep the previous week; 44,517 cattle, 151,474 hogs, 54,769 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Last week's average weight of hogs received here was 237 lbs., against 235 lbs. the preceding week, 233 lbs. a month ago, 227 lbs. two months ago, 223 lbs. three months ago, 236 lbs. a year ago, 233 lbs. two years ago and 241 lbs. three years ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 22,600; Anglo-American, 10,700; Boyd & Lunham, 3,500; Continental, 800; Hammond, 4,200; International, 4,800; Lipton, 4,800; Morris, 4,700; Swift, 15,600; Omaha Packing Company, 8,900; butchers, 6,300.

In New South Wales the number of sheep has shrunk from 61,831,416 in 1891 to 35,782,-622 in 1899. In nine years, by natural growth, the sheep of the colony might have been expected to have increased 100 per cent. Instead of this they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent.—the effect of the drought.

The conditions governing the wool market have changed but little during the last few weeks. Buyers are following a waiting policy, but with the woolen mills running right along and an unusually large demand for the manufactured product, reserve stocks must soon be worked up and the new clip draw upon.

An organization of Hereford cattle breeders has decided to try their fortunes in Mexico. All conditions are favorable for a chance of success in that country, which is identical in soil and climate with southern Texas. There is no reason why cattle can be produced any cheaper in Mexico than in Texas unless because the land is cheaper.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS 500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

The number of cattle tagged for export by the Government employees Monday was the largest ever sent out since the inspection force has been in operation. There were 4,356 head tagged, exceeding the previous largest day by nearly a thousand head. Those in a position to know say that the number exported was by long odds the largest ever sent out from Chicago.

The first four months of this year the Chicago Stock Yards received 89,758 car loads of live stock, or 5,016 more than the corresponding four months of 1899. The total for the seven months of 1900 ending with this month, however, will show a shortage of nearly 1,000 cars, or about 154,500, against 155,460 the first seven months of 1899. The decrease since April has been in hogs, sheep and horses, cattle showing a steady increase.

From now on sows and common, rough, heavy hogs will be more numerous, and the range of prices between these and choice shipping hogs will naturally widen, as is usually the case at this season of the year. Eastern shippers stand ready to pay fancy prices for just the hogs they are in search of, while the Chicago packers may be expected to work for lower prices for the class of hogs on which there is no outside demand.

The liberal marketing of good cattle has proved to be a bonanza to cattle exporters, who have made more so far this year than any year in the history of the trade. Not the least encouraging feature in favor of better prices is that large shipments of cattle and dressed beef are being made every week to foreign ports, and that the market there holds up remarkably well under the liberal supplies, showing the great demand for American beef.

Eleven markets received a total of 351,000 hogs last week, showing a decrease of 58,000 compared with the previous week, 36,000 decrease compared with a year ago, and 65,000 decrease compared with two years ago. Thus far this year eleven markets received 13,579,000, showing 210,000 decrease compared with a year ago, and 362,000 increase compared with two years ago. Of the 13,579,000 received since Jan. 1, 1900, Chicago alone is credited with nearly 4,600,000, or 265,000 less than a year ago.

Reports from various points as brought in by cattle shippers indicate that the number ready for market now is comparatively large, while the average report is that "fat stock is scarce." A close investigation shows that in the vast territory tributary to Chicago the supply is quite sufficient for all purposes. Light, medium weight cattle for some time have been leading the market, and as this is likely to be true during the summer months feeders should endeavor as much as possible to make their cattle fit the demand.

The total of lambs fed in Colorado this year was not much behind last year, the number being estimated at 350,000, of which about 75 per cent, came to Chicago. From start to finish prices were good and feeders were highly satisfied with Chicago results. Three times during the year lambs reached \$7.55, being the highest any fed Mexican lambs ever sold for, though a small lot reached that point in April, 1893. There was not much fluctuation in the season's trade, prices being uniformly high. The average price for the season's shipments was close to \$7.25, against \$6 in 1899 and \$5.60 in 1898.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL

804-806 Royal Ins. Bdg.,

CHICAGO.

F. B. Lingfield, Professor of Dairy and Animal Husbandry in the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, was here on Wednesday investigating the Chicago live stock and packing interests. He says the live stock interests of Utah are prosperous, and great pains are being taken in improving the sheep by introducing choice breeders. Some 4,000,000 sheep are owned in Utah, the greater part being pastured on the free ranges owned by the United States. While sheep is the leading live stock industry, a good many cattle are raised, and considerable numbers of hogs are fattened, largely on alfalfa.

In a month from now the regular demand will begin for sheep to be fed during the fall months, but there is never a very strong inquiry at this time of the year. To make the situation worse, many of the sheep coming to market now are neither fit for feeders nor killers. A little longer grazing would make them more desirable for slaughter, and from all accounts there is plenty of grass and no good reason to rush to market. Sheepmen are on "Easy street" this year if they ever were, and can be quite independent in sending in their supplies. There are plenty of Western sheep to come to market, and prospects for better prices are not very favorable.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade memberships are now selling for \$2,300.

C. B. Murray, of Cincinnati, was a visitor to the Chicago Board of Trade on Monday.

The Chicago Board of Trade is figuring on installing a telegraph system which will connect all the various commercial centers of the country.

The Fairbank statement of the world stocks of lard on August 1, 1900, 284,000 tcs., showing a decrease of 13,000 tcs. since July 1, and 186,000 tcs. since August 1 of last year.

A protective committee of the common, or ordinary, shareholders of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company has been organized with a view of contesting the plan to wind up the affairs of the concern and distribute the assets. It is doubtful, however, if any good can come from any action of this committee, as the articles of the company clearly prescribe the mode of liquidation.

The Omaha Packing Company began doing business in Kansas City on Tuesday.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

(Under Government Mail Contract.)
Three Sailings Every Month

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARE-CIBU, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents, Hudson Building, 32 Broadway, New York Kansas City This week, 1899... This week, 1898... This week, 1897...

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., August 1, 1900. The receipts, with comparisons, as follows: Cattle, 32,400 25,436 30,732 Hogs. 47,700 35,911 70,062 Sheep. 17,300 21,222 12,669

41,700	17,300
104,100	53,700
39,200	24,000
22.800	6,800
30,400	4,600
244.200	106,40)
295,100	108.20)
277,000	110,100
ghter:	
13,756	3,700
7.631	336
	1.778
8.638	5,196
6,423	576
144	363
39 083	11 949
	7.272
33,493	13,406
	104,100 39,200 22,800 30,400 244,200 295,100 277,000 ghter: 13,756 7,631 2,491 8,638 6,423 144 39,083 62,400

CATTLE.-The past week as a whole should have been very satisfactory to the shipper, as any fair animal gave an advance of 15c. per 100 lbs. over price paid previous The tops of the market paid on exporters on Wednesday \$5.55. Some very nice cattle purchased on Thursday at \$5.45; for balance of week supply of well-finished cat-tle rather small. Stock cows, heifers and bulls scored an advance of 25c to 40c per 100 lbs. Some cows, beef animals, of 938 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90. Heifers of 850 lbs. average as high as \$5.15, and a few bulls of 1.660 lbs. at \$4.35. It was almost a banner week for the quarantine division-13,109 head of cattle against 8,488 previous week, and 8,630 corresponding week one year ago. Such arrivals very satisfactory to the packers, for they are now busy bees in their various canning rooms. The unexpected war has created a strong demand for corned beef, and also the historical anti-Miles-roast, a most delicious morsel if "served as it should be." Therefore, cows and steers, lean and otherwise, that could be purchased at canner's prices quickly picked up, and if the 1-lb. cans corned beef sell at the expected price of \$1.50 per dozen, the canning departments will be crowded to their utmost capacity. The commonest steers and cows brought good prices. Some very fair quarantine steers of 1,135 lbs. sold at \$4.35. As a fair sample of the prices we give a bunch of 132 head, 997 lbs. at \$4.05, and 216 head 793 lbs, at \$3.35, while a few fancy cows sold at \$4.30. Plenty of cows changed hands at \$3.05 to \$3.15, a few going at \$2.85. Western steers in fair demand, and, say, an advance of 15c per 100 lbs. for the week. The stocker and feeder market had a very good tone to it, and the

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packers had to pay higher prices when they struck a feeder who had a hankering after a certain bunch. The shipments back to the country rather small, only 197 cars, against 233 cars previous week, but exceeding by 59 cars same week one year ago. For past two weeks shipments to seaboard light, each week only 26 cars, as against 77 cars corresponding week one year ago. Outside purchasers of cattle: Hall 975, Cudahy 454, Krause 290, Armour 239, Hammond 139, Swift 317. Schwarzschild 132, Dold 133, Michael 147. Ackerman 125 and United D. B. Co. 91 head.

Monday's receipts 7,645, of which 5,696 head in the quarantine division. On Tuesday the receipts 9,937 head. So far very few corn-fed animals, fancy cattle not in sight, some well finished of 1,500 fbs., brought \$5.60, other bunches good enough to bring There was quick sale to any native animals showing fair flesh, and the market may be called so far, say, 10c per 100 lbs. higher than last week. Sows and heifers, natives, scarce, and picked up quickly, some heifers of 668 lbs. selling at \$5.10. Bulls in brisk demand, some few of 2,140 lbs. at \$4.15. Western range cattle of fair quality find ready sale. Western cattle fairly finished met with ready sale, steers of 1.379 lbs. average at \$5.40. Cows 1,006 lbs, at \$3.40, bulls 980 lbs at \$3.35. Quarantine cattle were in brisk demand, perchance showing a weakness of 5c. per 100 lbs. Fairly finished steers 1,110 lbs. at \$4.20, bunch 287 head 1,062 lbs. at \$3.90, 239 head 875 lbs. at \$3.45. Cows sold briskly; 296 head 796 lbs, at \$3.121/2, quite a large number ranging from \$3.15 to \$2.65. Bulls selling at \$2.60. stocker and feeder trade showed life, but the receipts small.

Again Kansas City is in luck. The Omaha Packing Company have made arrangements with George Fowler & Co, to slaughter cattle at their house, and an addition of 600 cattle per day is not to be despised even in Kansas City, soon to be the largest slaughter pen in We give them a hearty welcomeand yet there is room!

Hogs in past week stood highest on Tuesday. Tops \$5,321/2, with bulk \$5.20@5.271/2. Thursday's saw the lowest point. Tops \$5.171/2, bulk \$5.00 to \$5.10. Friday gave an improvement of 5c on most grades. Saturday saw a fair closing, with heavy hogs ranging to \$5.20, mixed packing \$5.15 to \$5.20; light hogs going as high as \$5.20 on Eastern Top for day standing \$5.27\(\frac{1}{2}\); bulk orders. at \$5.15 to \$5.20. Outside shippers taking for week 8,912 head, against 13,579 head for previous week and 2,187 head same week 1899. Monday's receipts 3,743, Tuesday's reccipts 9,983 head. Eastern demand small. The packers wanted heavy and medium weights, and while they allowed the quality better than close of week, still they wanted lower prices. Heavy hogs \$5.15 to \$5.25, mixed packing \$5.05 to \$5,221/2, lights \$5,15, tops \$5.25, bulk \$5.12 to \$5.20, Tuesday morning opened with a pronounced bearishness, but the provision market showing up well the packers became suddenly alive to the situation, and they paid at close 5c higher than for earlier purchases. Heavy standing \$5.121/2 to \$5.25, mixed packing \$5.05 to \$5.2212, tops \$5.25, with bulk \$5.10 to \$5.20.

SHEEP.-Sheep were in good demand all the past week, say, 15c higher, while lambs were lower by 50c per 100 lbs. Stocker and feeder market very strong, not enough to supply demand. At close of week some sales: Lambs of 79 fbs, at \$5.60, 687 Arizona lambs 52 lbs, at \$5.25, 1,216 Mexican wethers 96 lbs. at \$4.05, 279 Utah 100 lbs. at \$3.90, 746 Utah 89 lbs. at \$3,80.

Monday's receipts 2,258, Tuesday's receipts 4.626. A brisk demand for all offerings, and not enough of muttons to supply demand. Among the sales Colorado lambs 61 lbs. at \$5.60, 483 Colorado lambs 67 lbs, at \$5.60, 511 Colorado lambs 69 lbs. at \$5.60, 1,082 Arizona lambs 56 lbs. at \$5, 545 Arizona 85 lbs. at \$3.65, and 920 Utah 98 lbs. at \$4.

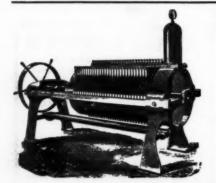
INTERESTING NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A new feature of the New Zealand frozen meat export trade is that of frozen pork and shipments of it will be made to England. The frozen carcasses will range from 60 to 70 lbs. This may mean that the Antipodes will go into the raising of swine exten-

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of England recently received a despatch from The British Acting-Consul at Genoa, Italy. stating that tenders were invited for grease and soap by the Direction-General of the naval arsenal at Spezia.

* The bill for the sale of Union Market, in St. Louis, Mo., for \$735,000 has been defeated in the House of Delegates by the adoption of the Ways and Means Committee's report advising that the measure be rejected.

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NEW YORK CITY.

ADDITIONAL EXPORTS, AND

We supplement the review of our meat and provision reports for June, 1900, corrected to July 10, with the following additional figures of our imports and exports for the same

Sheep.—June, 1899, 14,682 head, value \$82,-746; 1900, 14,028 head, value \$87,899; twelve months, 1899, 143,286 head, value \$853,555; 1900, 125,552 head, value \$732,870.

All other including fowls, June, 1899, \$24,411; 1900, \$20,555; twelve months, 1899, \$322,037; 1900, \$284,461.

\$322,037; 1900, \$284,461.
Candles.—June, 1899, 233,921 lbs., value \$22,973; 1900, 52,944 lbs., value \$15,010; twelve months, 1899, 3,420,443 lbs., value \$275,470; 1900, 1,981,816 lbs., value \$191,687.
Eggs.—June, 1899, 478,891 doz., value \$77,328; 1900, 475,684 doz., value \$68,862; twelve months, 1899, 3,693,611 doz., value \$641,385; 1900, 5,910,162 doz., value \$982,421.
Fish of all kinds and fish products—June, 1899, \$244,516; 1900, \$236,804; twelve months, 1899, \$5,169,811; 1900, \$5,422,712.
Hides and skins other than furs. June, 1899.

Hides and skins other than furs, June, 1899, 615,385 lbs., value \$47,892; 1900, 860,342 lbs., value \$100,562; twelve months, 1899, 10,140, 840 lbs., value \$929,117; 1900, 7,486,256 lbs., value \$804,674.

value \$504,074.
Glue—June, 1899, 144,662 lbs., value \$13,-418; 1900, 176,420 lbs., value \$18,141; twelve months 1899, 2,368,087 lbs., value \$220,072; 1900, 2,349,014 lbs., value \$225,844.

Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock— June, 1899, \$250,499; 1900, \$314,175; twelve months, 1899, \$2,576,507; 1900, \$2,944,322. Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips and waste—June, 1899, \$9,858; 1900, \$6,087; twelve months, 1899, \$195,759; 1900, \$198,-337.

twelve months, 1899, \$195,759; 1960, \$198, 337.
Cottonseed oil cake and oil cake meal—June, 1899, 48,515,636 lbs., value \$446,314; 1900, 51,755,459 lbs., value \$548,172; twelve months, 1890, 1,079,993,479 lbs., value \$9,253,398; 1900, 1,143,704,342 lbs., value \$11,229,188.
Cottonseed oil—June 1899, 2,541,592 gals., value \$582,300; 1900, 2,641,008 gals., value \$36,606; twelve months, 1899, 50,627,219 gals., value \$12,077,519; 1900, 46,902,390 gals., value \$14,127,538.
Lard compounds (cottolene, lardine, etc.)—June, 1899, 2,484,257 lbs., value \$133,302; 1900, 1,416,524 lbs., value \$936,636; twelve months, 1899, 22,144,717 lbs., value \$1,200,-231; 1900, 25,741,685 lbs., value \$1,474,464.
Sausage casings—June 1899, \$150,856; 1900, \$231,161; twelve months, 1899, \$1,671,052; 1900, \$7,905 lbs., value \$2,427; 1900, 773,760 lbs., value \$64,313.
Game, etc.—June, 1899, \$17,493; 1900, \$16,492; twelve months, 1899, \$1674,93; 1900, \$463,886.
Miscellaneous canned and other meat pro-

492: Twelve \$463.886.

Miscellaneous canned and other meat products—June, 1899, \$556,692; 1900, \$537,321; twelve months, 1899, \$5,834,865; 1900, \$5,

659,379.
Soaps (toilet and fancy)—June, 1899, \$20,-292; 1900. \$73,754; twelve months, 1899, \$314,326; 1900. \$493,253; (other kinds), June, 1899. 3,903,179 lbs. value \$143,212; 1900, 2,-540,888 lbs., value \$89,610; twelve months, 1899. 32,529,003 lbs., value \$1,143,284; 1900, 36,042,193 lbs., value \$1,280,668.
Wool (raw)—June 1899, 684,871 lbs., value \$110,143; 1900, 15,000 lbs., value \$1,000;

twelve months, 1899, 1,683,419 lbs., value \$237,353; 1900, 2,200,309 lbs., value \$387,239,

Imports.

Cattle—June, 1899, 13,922 head; value \$152,704; 1900, 22,894 head; value \$231,739; twelve months, 1899, 199,752 head, value \$2,324,362; 1900, 180,959 head, value \$2,253,576.

Sheep—June, 1899, 666 head, value \$6,394; 1900, 654 head, value \$13,000; twelve months. 1899, 245,911 head, value \$1,200,081; 1900, 381,783 head, value \$1,523,204.

Fowls and live poultry—June, 1899, \$16,943; 1990, \$15,701; twelve months, 1899, \$165,132; 1900, \$322,971.

Eggs—June, 1899, 11,874 doz., value \$823; 1900, 5,936 doz., value \$345; twelve months, 1899, 225,180 doz., value \$21,300; 1900, 134,-930 doz., value \$8,722.

Fish of all kinds—June, 1899, \$534,122; 1900, \$533,796; twelve months, 1899, \$5,957,-929; 1900, \$7,364,878.

1939, 1900, \$7,364,878.

Hides and skins other than fur skins—(Goatskins), June, 1899, 6,410,322 lbs., value \$1,676,669; 1900, 4,893,922 lbs., value \$1,367,-757; twelve months, 1899, 69,728,945 lbs., value \$18,488,326; 1900, 81,999,818 lbs., value \$21,987,774. (Hides of cattle), June, 1899, 14,537,965 lbs., value \$1,662,575; 1900, 13,-128,224 lbs. value \$1,585,613; twelve months, 1899, 130,396,020 lbs., value \$13,621,946; 1900, 162,865,165 lbs., value \$13,621,946; 1900, 162,865,165 lbs., value \$13,621,946; 1900, value \$9,877,771; 1900, 100,070,795 lbs., value \$16,530,807. Total imports of hides and skins other than fur skins, June, 1899, 27,443,565 lbs., value \$4,275,926; 1900, 23,840,029 lbs., value \$3,874,964; twelve months, 1899, 267,-990,750 lbs., value \$4,1988,043; 1900, 345,-935,778 lbs., value \$7,926,998.

Hide entrings, raw and other glue stock—Lide entrings, raw and other glue stock—

Hide cuttings, raw and other glue stock— June, 1899, \$91.816; 1900, \$82.703; twelve months, 1899, \$708.968; 1900, \$1.223.521. Meat products—June, 1899, \$24.133; 1900, \$12.852; twelve months, 1899, \$373,492; 1900, \$469.882.

\$12.852; twelve months, 1899, \$373,492; 1900, \$469,882.

Dairy products—(Butter), June, 1899, 1,577 lbs., value \$279; 1900, 2,010 lbs., value \$279; twelve months, 1899, 23,700 lbs., value \$3,962; 1900, 4,034 lbs., value \$1,7023; (cheese), June, 1899, 908,213 lbs., value \$116,096; 1900, 999.820 lbs., value \$130,935; twelve months, 1899, 11,826,175 lbs., value \$1,563,128; 1900, 13,445,056 lbs., value \$1,563,128; 1900, 31,445,056 lbs., value \$1,563,128; 1900, 39-885,267 lbs.; twelve months, 1899, 363,782,933 lbs.; 1900, 419,847,238 lbs.; 1900, 419,847,238 lbs.; Sausage casings—June, 1899, \$60,715; 1900, \$43,882; twelve months, 1899, \$622,949; 1900, \$646,889.

Soap—(fancy, perfumed, etc.), June, 1899, \$4,956 lbs., value \$24,850; 1900, 49,707 lbs., value \$19,342; twelve months, 1899, 793,940 lbs., value \$327,931; 1900, 808,309 lbs., value \$31,792; (all other), June, 1899, \$19,188; 1900, \$14,596; twelve months, 1899, \$248,266; 1900, \$291,398.

Wool (all classes, including hair of camel, section of the control of the

1900, \$291,398.

Wool (all classes, including hair of camel, goat, alpaca, etc.)—June. 1899, 5,778,930 lbs., value \$488,475; 1900, 7,815,601 lbs., value \$714,\$90; twelve months, 1899, 61,603,791 lbs., value \$5,786,882; 1900, 105,882,929 lbs., value \$9,617,230.

Glue—June, 1899, 483,418 lbs., value \$39,621; 1900, 339,008 lbs., value \$28,726; twelve months, 1899, 5,358,063 lbs., value \$479,450; 1900, 5,575,732 lbs., value \$537,447.

Grease and oils, free and dutiable—June, 1899, \$40,455; 1900, \$46,427; twelve months, 1899, \$696,674; 1900, \$779,666.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending July 28, 1900, were as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week endin July 28, 190	week,	Nov. 1, 1899, to July, 28, 1900
U. Kingdom	1,734 $1,273$	1,392 475	48,938
S. & C. Am	238	622	28,233 18,095
West Indies	2,479	2,246	78,472
B. N. A. Col	15	95	6,823
Other countries	36	14	1,348
Totals	5,775 N AND	4,844 HAMS, LBS.	181,900

13.2	TOOM AND	DAMO, LDS.	
. Kingdom.	. 14,726,952	13,260,799	516,836,352
Continent		2,316,904	80,399,909
8. & C. Am		48,370	3,744,580
West Indies		368,475	9,763,424
B. N. A. Col			57,450
other countri	ies $6,325$	19,975	760,900

ther countries	6,325	19,975	760,900
Totals	17,596,089	16,019,123	611,572,615
	LARD.	LBS.	
J. Kingdom Continent S. & C. Am	2,373,727 3,916,340 394,265	6,044,586 4,850,520 543,145	204,794,047 240,999,746 16,198,005

				3,700	
	West Indies. 823,445 655,030 22,165,935 B. N. A. Col. 80 155,689	Other countries	54,160	3,700	
S. & C. Am 394,265 543,145 16,198,000		Continent	3,916,340	4,850,520	204,794,047 240,999,746

Recapitulation of week's exports ending July 28, 1900:

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,313	7,542,575	3,573,900
Boston	1,116	6,379,775	1,450,833
Portland, Me. Philadelphia .	150	6,000 283,477	247,70
Baltimore	672	1,484,333	754,744
Norfolk	460		729,771
New Orleans	64	148,150	494,17
Montreal		1,761,779	196,000
St. Johns, N. B.			**
Pensacola, Fla.		***	**

5,775 17,596,089 7,562,017 Total week.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY. Nov. 1, 1899, Nov. 1, 1898,

	July 28, 1900. 36,381,800	July 29, 1899. 44,813,000	Decrease. 8,431,200
	811,572,615 486,664,642	$\frac{690,991,432}{541,063,100}$	79,418,817 54,398,458

The River Plate (Argentina) Fresh Meat Company reports improved results for the past year. The average price of sheep stock was high during the year, but the stock was in fair condition, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the company's importa-Recently, however, there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, but it is hoped that the measures taken to stamp it out will prove effective. The profits for the year are returned at \$224,270, and after providing for debenture interest and placing another \$75,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up to \$300,000, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, as against 6 per cent. for the previous year and nothing for 1897-98.

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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

TALLOW.-Not a sale of city in hhds, had been made in New York in the previous week, while early this week there were indications of further prolonged dulness. Melters saw no reason to give way in their views over prices, while buyers had no encouragement from foreign news. The disposition was to pay 41/2c for city in hhds., while some could have been secured at 4%c, and 4%c stood as a fair market rate for city in tierces, although nothing was then done in it. In other words, although prices had not changed from the previous week, and while there was fairly steady holding of old prices, it was more in default of demand and possibly with the consideration that as stocks were only moderate there need be no hurry on the part of sellers to more definitely arrive at buyers' views. The sluggishness of trading can be accounted for. It comes in the first place, so far as it relates to home demands, from the continued unsatisfactory trading in soap in this country; it would seem that the buyers of soap had had much larger accumulations of the goods on their hands than had been supposed probable, that they had largely bought ahead of their wants in the excited active period at the beginning of the year and previously, and that they have since found their stocks large enough for all of the ordinary requirements. The conditions of the tallow markets since have made these buyers cautious over taking soap, particularly as they had found that the soapmakers through high cost of the articles that they need to get the soap ready for market, have not been willing to bring down the prices for the goods, to invite marked attention, while their dulness has additionally affected tallow. However, the soapmakers are now beginning to get some of the raw materials cheaper, and they are reaching out for more of a trading in soap by making inducements to buyers of it. Then again, the deficient export demand for tallow has made the home soapmakers feel like holding off over buying it. It was not expected that the foreign markets would do much in tallow here through the hot months of July and August, while what little interest they were likely to exhibit would be directed to tierced

tallow, but this latter even has not had the demand that was expected from England and Germany, however, it had been taken freely for South America. More recently the advance of 2s. 6d. in tallow freights, bringing the rate to 15s, to Liverpool, prompts a disposition on the part of the English markets to figure with reserve over tallow at late prices. At the same time the supplies of city tallow have not reached burdensome proportions, and if conditions of demand should change, firm support could be given, while on the other hand protracted inaction is likely to weaken affairs. It may be said that not much activity is looked for through August, as people do not like to do business in grenses in hot weather, but with the close of that month life should set in, while the quality of the goods as well then improves. The London sale on Wednesday was perhaps a little more cheering to holders of old prices, but it did not start demands from any quarter. showed to 3d. advance on beef and mutton grades, with 1,000 casks sold out of 1,600 casks offered. On Wednesday, however, the New York market continued dull, without sales of city, either in hhds, or tierces, and which were quoted nominally 41/2/04%c for hhds., and 4%c for tierces. The firmer English advices were offset by the strong ocean freight market, as when shippers bought before they had to pay only 10s, freight to Liverpool, against 15s., the current rate.

Country made does not arrive much in excess of wants, however moderate these later; while a little of the choice is taken up by the shippers, and most of it by the home trade, there has been no particular change in prices for the week. Sales have been 275,000 pounds in lots at 41/2@47/se, as to quality, chiefly with 434c, as outside city edible is quiet and wholly nominal at about 5%c. The Western markets have been without especial animation, and they have not changed materially as to their prices, although there, as here, the situations are more held ones, as awaiting more force to demands. At Chicago prices are for prime packers, 5c; No. 1 do., 4%@41/2c; No. 2 do., 4@41/4c; city renderers, 4%c; prime country, 41/2@4%c; No. 2 do, at 3%@4c.

On Thursday in New York the situation was unchanged. Unless sales occur before night at another price the contract deliveries of about 300 hhds. city to the home trade will go in at 4½c, as the basis of the latest previous

OLEO STEARINE .- The variations in the lard market are back of the developments in oleo stearine just as they are of some other Therefore the want of tone to specialties. lard early in the week and at the close of last week, and the consequent slackness in the compound business, caused the compound makers to withdraw over negotiations in the stearine, while there was a wholly nominal position here for it through the three days following our previous review up to Wednesday's market, through which period there were sellers at 7½c, and about 150,000 pounds could have been bought in New York at that price; buyers then began talking 71/4c. On Wednesday the pressers seemed to get little steadier views, because of the advance in lard. however moderate it was; there was no improvement to the demand; 71/2c was considered the market price here, although no sales had taken place at it for the day. Telegrams from Chicago reported that small sales had taken place there at 71/2c.

On Thursday in New York there were further offers to sell at 7½, while 7% was bid for a limited quantity. (Friday's market on page 42.)

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners seem to have a pretty good supply, since they bought to a fair extent only latterly, while their refined lard trading had been slack through the recent duliness in the lard market. The offerings of the stearine, however, are moderate, and it is doubtful if they could be had under 8c.

GREASE.—There has been a good deal shipped through from the West; not much comes from the West for sale here, because there are relatively better home markets for it. The pressers here are slow buyers, but they are not finding an excessive offering of desirable stock. Just now ocean freights are rather against shipments at the prices. The tone over values is fairly steady. "A" white quoted at 4½c; "B" white at 4½c; yellow at 4¼a4½c; bone at 4a4½c, and house at 4½a4½c. At Chicago, prices are 3¾a4c for brown, 4½a4½c for yellow, and 4½a4½c for white.

GREASE STEARINE.—The pressers having had slow sales for oil have not bought much grease latterly, therefore their holdings of stearine are not large, and they are able to hold at fairly steady prices against rather slow demands. Nominal prices are for white at 5c and yellow at 4\%4\%4\%c.

CORN OIL.—A slack demand has led to rather freer offerings of parcels from second hands, and enabled buyers of these to make better terms. The general export interest is momentarily slack, partly because of higher freights but as well from the slackness in the soap trade. Quoted at \$5.65 to \$5.75.

LARD OIL.—The manufacturing interests are not requiring a large supply of the oil, and

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they are in a position to wait until prices are better assured from the course of the lard market. While the oil has been comparatively easy in price, there is little question but that a higher lard market, and which is expected by the traders in it, would cause at once a reaction. Nevertheless consumers of the oil await developments. Quotations are 53@54c.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Kingman (Kan.) Salt Mining Company is now shipping daily ten cars of rock salt from their mines,

* A dairy station of the Tri-State Dairy Company has been destroyed by fire at Car-

thage, N. Y. Loss, about \$5,000.

* The old Booge Packing Company has decided to re-open its plant at Sioux City, Ia.
This plant has been idle for some time.

* The American Food Company, Binghamton, N. Y., will establish its business in that city within the next few weeks, on State street.

The city council of Cincinnati, O., is issuing \$25,000 of bonds for the construction of a modern market at John and Cutter streets, of that city.

* The Soper Cattle Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$25.000 to \$50.000.

* Swift and Company have been granted a permit to erect a building at Liberty and Water streets, Peoria, Ill. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

* Cattle shipments from Florida to Cuba are on the increase. Over 1,000 head were sent on schooners to the island recently, and the following week fully 1,500 were shipped.

* The Anti-Trust Dairy Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators: J. A.

Grant, G. W. Herrge, A. Bener and others.

* The Oneida Dairy Company, of Oneida,
N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital
of \$6,000. Directors: H. M. Reynolds, W.
H. Millspaugh and Clarence Sherman, of
Oneida.

* The city council of St. Paul, Minn., has decided on the construction of a market in that city. The plans for the structure will be made as soon as the site has finally been decided upon.

* The new \$6,000 Topeka (Kan.) house of the Cudahy Packing Company was thrown open to the public's inspection last week. It

is a modern establishment in every detail. S. B. Clapp is the manager.

* The Dressed Beef Association, of Chicago and Kansas City, is negotiating, it is said, for the purchase of the Whittaker Packing plant at Wichita, Kan. The plant has been idle for six years.

* Lowden, Cockrell & Hittson, of Abilene, Tex., have bought the ranch, cattle and horses owned by Cox, Gage & Co., near Van Horn, Tex. There are about 3,400 head of cattle and 100 head of horses.

* The Isleton Creamery Company, of Isleton, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Directors: P. H. Gardner, Hart F. Smith, J. L. Aldrich and J. S. Desrosier, of Isleton, and E. A. Runyon, of Courtland. Cal.

* The Westwego Fish, Oyster and Produce Co., of Westwego, Jefferson Parish, near New Orleans, La., has been chartered to pack fish, oysters, etc. Corporators: Chas. W. Chandler, Frank W. Cochrane, C. M. Babcock, John P. Draube and William Jordan.

* Rhodes Bros. Company has been organized into a company at Portland, Me. Capital \$100,000. The purpose of the company is to carry on a provision business. The officers of the company are: L. H. Rhodes, president, Boston, Mass.; E. L. Rhodes, treasurer, Boston, Mass.

* Ranchmen of Southwest Texas have commenced to take out novel insurance policies on their cattle. P. F. Dunn, of Corpus Christi, has had his herd insured for \$22,000 against loss by windstorms. In the last year many cattle have been blown into the Gulf and lost.

* A dispatch from Binghamton, N. Y., says that three-fourths of the amount necessary to take \$35,000 worth of preferred and common stock of the American Food Company, of New York, and locate the industry here in Binghamton has been subscribed and that the rest is in sight.

* Hon. F. A. Hubbell, one of the biggest sheep owners of Central New Mexico, says that conditions among stock are frightful, owing to the long drouth, and that cattle and sheep are dying by the hundreds. He says that the percentage of losses will be greater this year than ever known before.

* Thomas Lytle, a Sully county (S. D.) farmer, took to Pierre, that State, recently, nine hogs and sold them for \$91. These hogs were fattened entirely on a pasture of Russian thistles, having been turned into the pasture early in the spring, and not fed anything outside of what they could secure in the thistle field. With that way of fattening, he calls the money received for them practically clear

* S. S. Brown & Co., of New York City, has been incorporated to manutacture dairy products, with a capital of \$35,000, by S. S. Brown, J. R. Root, and W. F. Young, New York City.

J. R. Root, and W. F. Young, New York City.
* The Cudahy Packing Co., Calliope street,

New Orleans, has added improvements to their plant there which will more than double its former capacity. What was a few months ago a small one-story warehouse is now a two-story affair with an extension to it that is almost thrice as large as the original struc-

* The Platte Valley Packing plant, Denver, Col., has been sold under the hammer to Oscar Erskine for \$2,000. It originally cost \$28,000 and was sold to satisfy a judgment held by the Denver Live Stock Company and an attachment held by the Denver Union Stockyards Company.

• Articles of incorporation of the American Polled Hereford Cattle Company, of Des Moines, Ia., have been filed. The capital is \$3.000. The company will buy sell and breed Hereford cattle. F. J. Bristol, Chicago, is president; Henry Fish, Bolivar, Mo., vice-president; Warren Gammon, Des Moines, secretary and treasurer; T. W. Jones, Carmell, Ill.; Andrew Grubb, Lincoln; J. W. Butler, Villard, Minn.; M. W. Gammon, Streator, directors, with the officers.

* James K. Morrison, of Cincinnati, O., has the following to say of the conditions prevailing in the market for bellies: "The trouble about the belly market is that the United States Government is a big buyer of bellies for the army in China and the Philippines. We understand that within the past three or four days there has been over 40 cars of bellies sold to the Government, and if the Chinese situation becomes worse there is no telling where the Government will be able to get the bellies to supply the needs. We understand that already packers are beginning to chop up ribs, thus making bellies to supply the demand."

the demand."

* R. J. Finley, of Macon, Mo., has arrived home from England, where he has been in the interest of the Belgian hare breeders of this country. He brought with him 75 pedigreed hares destined for parties in Texas, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, who commissioned Mr. Finley to make the purchases for them. The highest priced hare in the lot cost \$300. It goes to a Quincy (Ill.) breeder. The prices range from that figure down to \$25. The ocean freightage was \$65; duty at the custom house, \$80, and expressage from New York to Macon, \$80. This constitutes probably the largest importation of hares made at one

* A joint committee of the Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle Associations met in Kansas City last week and finished arrangements for the big cattle show which is to be held in Kansas City October 15 to 26. The show will be one of the largest ever held in Kansas City and an event of exceptional importance to cattle men all over the country. The big show this fall will be held in the stockyards pavilion and in a big tent near the pavilion. Special and association prizes aggregating \$25,000 will be offered, all of which will be in cash, except two offered by K. B. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Company and president of the American Hereford Associa-He offers two silver cups, each valued at \$400, for the best Hereford and best Shorthorn. The Kansas City Stockyards Company offers \$1,000 in herd prizes. A prize of \$1,500 is offered for the finest fat Shorthorn and Hereford. All cattlemen who expect to compete for prizes must have their animals recorded in the association herd books. Catalogues giving information about entries will be ready for distribution September 1 by C. R. Thomas, of Independence, Mo., secretary of the Hereford association, and J. S. Pickrell, of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the Shorthorn association. It is expected that fully 1,000 prize cattle of both strains will be in the show. After the show 200 Herefords and 200 Shorthorn prize winners will be sold.

WELCH & WELCH, SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS, Tallow and Grease,

121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

* Cottonseed Oil

The National Provisioner is an Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

DECIDEDLY LOWER PRICES AROUND AND UNSETTLED CON-DITIONS ON DELIVERIES THIS SIDE OF THE NEW CROP, WHILE NEW CROP ALSO FAVORS BUY-ERS BECAUSE OF IMPROVED COT-TON CROP PROSPECTS-GENERAL-LY AT LEAST ONE CENT DECLINE.

The developments of this market since our previous review have been of a less erratic order, and more generally have influenced a decidedly lower drift of prices, while at the present writing there is weakness. As concerns spot and August deliveries of the oil there have been two prominent reasons for the important declines that have occurred; one in that when the concessions came about. while they were partly made at the close of last week and the beginning of this week, there was at the time a yielding lard market with an unsatisfactory tone for it, while people who could even then have supported the oil market, had no reason to do so in consideration of the fact that August deliveries of oil were about to be made on contracts, while there were some other outside lots of oil which it was thought better to take in as cheap as possible. The lower prices which came about on the new crop deliveries-October, November and December-were through the improved cotton crop prospects. prime yellow in New York was sold last Saturday and Monday at 351/2 for August delivery, afterwards, also on Monday, at 36; while on Tuesday it was offered at 351/2@36 for spot and August delivery, and on Wednesday it sold at 351/2, and one lot at 35; and also an important quantity, 2,000 bbls. for end of August and first half of September deliveries, as low as 351/6/351/4, chiefly 351/2; after this delivery had sold, a day or two before, at 36 for 1,500 bbls. The 2,000 bbls. were taken for export, as was probably the 1,500 bbls., as indicated. The new crop for October delivery, which had had 34 bid in the previous week, was on Tuesday of this week offered first at 34 and afterwards at 331/2, while buyers were scarce over negotiating for it, and bid lower.

Then, again, November and December deliveries of prime yellow in New York, which were sold in a limited way on Monday of this week at 33, were on Tuesday offered at 321/2, and one sale was made then later in the day at 32, while on Wednesday it was offered at 32. The new crop deliveries, therefore, may be said to have been a very weak point of the situation, where there was any disposition to trade in them at all, while it was clear that all views concerning them would be further affected according to the reports concerning the cotton crop. In the more important cotton growing sections the weather conditions have been without doubt highly favorable to the growth of the plant within two or three weeks, and more particularly within the past Some poor reports from sections still come along, and possibly it was thought, from Southern sources more interested, perhaps, in better prices for cotton than in relying upon

exact conditions, yet in Central Mississippi there has undoubtedly been too much rain, and the plant there has suffered. However, the cotton crop, taken as a whole through the month of July, so improved under weather conditions that there was fully made up any injury that had been sustained in the month of June. It now must pass through a critical month, August, and as the reports are received for the next four months, so rather clear ideas can be had of the extent of the crop, while through the latter part of this month the mills will begin to feel safe in figuring over seed supplies, and will be enabled to determine their selling prices of future oil. We look upon the cotton oil market in much this way, that the new crop deliveries are likely to stand apart from any possible manifestations over the old oil, and to be influenced by the cotton crop reports, while that old oil, the current holdings through to October delivery, are likely to be stimulated at any time to steadier prices, notwithstanding their present weakness, and that the lard market will have less to do with the movement than ordinarily, although that a higher lard market, and which is strongly among the probabilities, would soon give force to the oil situation. While a few sales are taking place of new crop oil, as indicated, there are not many of the mills willing as yet to take the chances of the cotton crop in the possible prices of seed. On the other hand, exporters, as a whole, are not materially interested over new crop deliveries of the oil. However, there is more demand from special sources, as concerns the foreign demand, than a willingness to satisfy it by the mills. On the basis of the latest sales the inquiries come more from localities where short supplies are held, but with which they are trying to get along with over the old crop sea-There has been nothing in the temper of foreign advices this week to imply much concern over trading in current holdings of oil. either for prompt, August or September deliveries. It was said that freight engagements had been made ahead for England for 1,500 bbls, prime yellow, and that freer accommodation was needed, while that the 1,500 bbls. noted in the appended list of sales for September delivery was bought for England early in the week at 36. However, there was no confirmation then that the 1,500 bbls. were bought for England, while it was doubtful if any one knew the intention of the buyers but themselves. Afterwards September delivery sold down to 351/2, and it was reported then that the 3,500 bbls, taken for end of August, as well as for September delivery at 351/2 to 36 thus far the week, and elsewhere referred to, was all taken for export, while it was the first important export demand in some time. The Marseilles market had not furnished stimulating features, and from no other foreign source, except for the parcels referred to from England, was there demand for other than winter yellow and white oil, although ship-ments are steadily taking place. The Hull The Hull (England) market had not varied early this week. It was then quoted at 22s. 9d., but on Thursday it declined 3d. to 22s. 6d. linseed oil position in London is a little stronger, a small advance in prices having taken place for the week. It looks in a more

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

COTTONSEED

Summer and Winter White "Miners" Oil. Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine, Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL. "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. "ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. "NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co., 2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

> Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE *******************************

positive way as though the consumption of this country will be depended upon to take up the moderate stocks of oil; that the season will go out with practically unimportant holdings would seem to be clear even with only the ordinary run of demands from the home trade, while that of lard should start to higher prices, and which would be justified by its statistical position, and which is regarded as altogether likely, that there would be a scarcity of oil before the new crop season. It must be recollected that the stocks of oil in this country are hardly half of the quantity that is ordinarily carried over into a new crop season, while at least two months consumption of them is ahead before the new crop season is reached, and with the consideration as well that even the first of October does not usually show much new crop oil to be had around consuming points. This month and September may show some improved points about cotton oil, although, we believe, that they are likely to be brought out only as the lard market may move to a position justified by its showing of supplies. compound lard buyers have been holding off now for two or three weeks, awaiting a more determined course of the lard market. By this extended time their supplies are depleted. They are ready for freer buying immediately with assured strength of the pure lard mar-On Tuesday and Wednesday of this ket. week lard began to take on more tone, after long period of stability, but no very marked course to stronger prices was apparent. The position of the lard market and its possibilities will be a good deal of a factor, even though cotton oil is, perhaps, less dependent upon them than usual, but more as to the limit of the prices likely to be reached for the oil. The tallow markets of the country are not offering as yet any encouragement. Except as the London sale for tallow on Wednesday was 3d. higher, there was nothing of a steadier temper from any quarter this week. The soap makers find their goods moving out slowly as yet, notwithstanding they have now had a long period of dulness. They are getting in a position where they can offer better bargains to soap buyers, as the raw materials are costing less money. Concerning export demand for tallow it is not thought likely that they will improve materially until the hot weather is over. The sales of oil thus far this week, 500 bbls. prime yellow at 36, 500 bbls. do. latter part of August at 351/2, 500 bbls. do. for August at 36, 300 bbls. do. at 351/2, 100 bbls. do. at 35, now 35 bid; 1,500 bbls. do. for September delivery, probably for England, at 36; 300 bbls. do. October, November and December deliveries at 33, 250 bbls. do. November delivery at 321/2, 300 bbls. do. November and December

Wednesday's market showed the sales in New York on that day of prime yellow on the spot and for August delivery at 351/2, and 100 bbls. at 35, with 35 bid for more and declined, while November and December deliveries stood then at 32, while 2,000 bbls. sold for end of August and first half of September delivery at 35\\alpha 35\\alpha, for export, chiefly at 35\\alpha. There were rumors that 500 bbls. more had been sold for August delivery at 35. About 1,200 bbls. prime yellow had come out on deliveries on August contracts, and the effort to sell them had caused the decline quoted to 351/2@35, although the latter was further bid.

deliveries at 32, 400 bbls. winter yellow at 41,

200 bbls. white at 39.

On Thursday the market seemed about steady on the basis of the sales of the day The most satisfactory feature was before. the export demand, which runs in a moderate way over the deliveries including fall months, although possibly the buying for export of the fall months is more with speculative intent,

with a willingness on the part of these exporters to pay current prices. Prime yellow, in New York, 351/2c for spot, August and September, and 32c for November and December.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

A SUPERIOR VEGETABLE OIL.

The use of vegetable oils for cooking has grown in popularity during the last few years, and is still growing. Many arguments have been advanced in its favor. Therefore, any particular cooking or salad oil of special merit will at once commend itself to those using vegetable oils for cooking purpose

A representative of The National Provisioner, in Philadelphia last week, had an interesting talk with Henry C. Butcher, of that city, and learned of a new cooking oil which the Wesson Process Company is putting upon the market, and which is meeting with considerable popularity.

The company, in speaking of this new product, makes these claims for it: "An absolutely pure vegetable oil; tasteless, odorless, colorless, convenient, digestible, no smoky frying, no greasy food, no dyspepsia, benefits health,

pocket-book and domestic atmosphere."

As to their salad oil, the company says: Unsurpassed in delicacy and flavor; pronounced by epicures equal to the finest imported olive oils, while its price puts it on every table."

The writer in employing the Wesson cooking oil in his kitchen found it to be all that the company claimed for it. It is an ideal oil in which to fry French fried potatoes, for instance, croquettes, fritters, doughnuts, etc. Food stuffs cooked in this oil are delicious and wholesome.

In making corned beef hash when the meat is lean and dry, instead of adding water to moisten it use two tablespoons of Wesson table oil, that is, when there is meat enough, say, for a family of six. The oil adds a delightful taste to the hash. It probably has never been used in hash before. It was only an experiment by the writer, and a happy one it proved to be.

Its advantages from an economic standpoint may also be considered. When done frying, the fat may be allowed to cool slightly. It should then be poured into a clean, dry vessel, set where no odors from cooking can reach it, and covered with a piece of cheese cloth to keep out the dust until the fat is cold, then covered loosely. If any sediment or crumbs from frying are in the kettle, the

W. W. LEWIS. MERIDIAN, MISS. Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

fat should be strained when pouring it off. They should not be allowed to remain in the fat until the next heating, or they will spoil By careful heating and straining, and occasionally clarifying with a few slices of raw potato, the same oil can be used over and over again.

Further particulars of the Wesson process cooking and salad oils will be given upon addressing Henry C. Butcher, Philadelphia,

CHANCE FOR OUR SOAP AT MANNHEIM.

United States Consul Harris at Mannheim writes to the State Department as follows:

The Sunlight Soap Company, an English concern, has completed a large plant at Rheinau, a suburb of this city, for the manufacture of laundry and other soaps for domestic use. The building is about 600 feet long and is well equipped with machinery for soap making and with printing offices and other facilities for preparing advertising matter. The company is one of the largest advertisers in this locality and has for some time practically controlled the soap trade in the surrounding towns and villages. No American soap is sold here, so far as I know. As Mannheim and its suburban villages have a population of nearly or quite 225,000, largely engaged in manufacturing and in railroading, the district would seem to offer a good field for our own trade in this line. Mannheim is a center of distribution for petroleum and many other products. The fact also that this locality exports very largely to the United States (nearly \$4,500,000 per year) removes much of the hostility that might otherwise exist against our goods.

Christ. Anderson has been given the contract for the erection of a building at First street and St. Clair avenue, St. Louis, Mo., which, when completed, will be used for a soap factory.

Read The National Provisioner.

ELBERT & GARDNER, II Broadway, New York, EXPORTERS OF

COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC. SOLICITES....



WANT SIX MORE.

Gentlemen:— We have tested the Filter, running through some the very rank oil that comes from our spindle borings, etc., and al, it all right.

forward six (6) more at once.

Very respectfully,

The Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Co.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CROSS OIL FILTER

Is in the Largest Power Plants and Shops in the World, because it stands just such tests as the above. Experiment at our expense. Your Supply Man will send you one on approval. If not satisfactory, we pay the freight.

Catalogue 23.

THE BURT MFG. CO., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Swift's

The housewife is not buying ham or bacon or lard with her eyes shut.

找我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我我

She has too investigating a turn of mind for that.

The American housewife relies upon her own judgment. She approves or disappoves as she views an article.

Advertising will arrest a woman's attention quicker than a man's. That is the reason we spend so much money advertising Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and Silver Leaf Lard. We know that advertising will make the housewife ask for them at the market. She is sure to be pleased with their quality and becomes a regular customer of the dealer who is carrying Swift's Premium goods.

It does not pay to push unknown goods. A dealer who does do so is losing valuable time and valuable customers. No brands are better known than those bearing the name of Swift.

Swift and Company

Chicago Kansas C

Omah

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

SALE OF CONTENTIN CATTLE.

We have before us an artistic catalogue of the Cotentin cattle of Normandy, France, imported and bred by Chester W. Chapin, of No. 1 Broadway, New York city.

It is handsomely illustrated with half-tones, and space is devoted to an article from the pen of Dr. A. S. Heath, whose wide knowledge of this breed of cattle makes him particularly qualified to write of their merits.

Readers of The National Provisioner will recall the interesting articles by this writer which were published recently in this journal. In the catalogue under review, Dr. Heath says in part:

"This (the Cotentin) is the noblest and most profitable breed of France. It is one of the oldest of all the breeds of cattle of Europe. The eminent characteristics of the Cotentin blood is its combined excellence of butter and beef. The conformation of these animals plainly indicate these united tendencies. Though fleshy the cows are profuse milkers, yielding large quantities of relatively rich milk, and when dried off and fattened give large carcasses of heavy hind quartered beef of surpassing quality. They combine the admirable milking properties of the elegant Jerseys, the generous Guernseys, as well, also, of the Shorthorns.

"The Cotentin having been the progenitors of the Jersey and the Guernsey, has also bountifully supplied blood elements to the Shorthorn. Hence, the excellence of the miking strains of the Shorthorns. The main tendency of the latter for beef is the result of concentration of blood for this special product. By selection and concentration of blood tendencies, we can readily secure the demanded excellence desired. Three excellencies relatively may thus be secured for milk, butter or for beef. But the superlative tendency for either product must result from concentration for either the one or the other of these products.

"The Cotentin cattle in color are dark red and black brindled on a white ground. Many have white faces, others have more or less mottled patches, or spots of brindled shades about the head, shoulders, sides or hips. As in the older and imported Jerseys, there are found the cream-fawn with brindled patches on the shoulders and sides.

"At maturity the bulls range from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs. Fat oxen even weigh as high as 4,200 lbs. Cows at the same period of maturity range 1,400 lbs. to 1,800 lbs.

"The Cotentin race is of a mild, gentle and quiet disposition. They have iron constitutions, and are relatively free from tuberculosis and other diseases. Consul Williams, late of Rouen, in his report to the Secretary of State, says: 'We meet with cows all over Normandy which give 35 quarts of milk in 24 hours, and they have been known to produce 50 quarts.' In France these cows are milked three times a day at regular intervals.

"I amply verified Consul Williams' statement by a thorough study of these noble cattle in their native homes."

A heard of prize-wining Cotentins will be exhibited and sold at private sale or at auction at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., August 27 to September 1 by Mr. Chapin. It will afford a good opportunity to purchase some of this fine blooded stock.

In the catalogue referred to above are set forth the pedigrees, terms and conditions of sale, and other valuable information. Prospective purchasers of this breed of cattle should send for a copy of the catalogue to the address given herein. It will be sent upon application.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN SIBERIA.

The "Novoe Vremja," the leading newspaper of Russia, in a recent article, says:

"This last winter has witnessed an enormous import of American products into the Amur Province. These articles are made necessary by the demands of every-day life. They all come through the free port of Vladivostock, and are then sent by rail to Chabarowsk and Blagowietschleck. They have already reached Stretensk, Tschita and Irkutsk, the center of Siberian trade. These products are handled in quantities, and are sold with the skill known only to the American.

"As yet, but little capital has been invested in the building of mills and foundries in that part of the country. The lack of such industries has been very favorable to the introduction of American products.

"Siberian merchants are beginning to feel the pressure. Some are demanding the exclusion of American imports. The buyers of American products protest against any such action on the ground that in Siberia there is an industrial standstill, no enterprising spirit exists, and that prices are extremely high. During the time that we are quarreling about a tariff and the abolishment of the free port of Vladivostock, the Americans will have taken possession of the Siberian markets and erected factories and mills of all kinds. are now building a railway into China, but the chances are that the Americans will benefit more from the Chinese markets than the Russians. Such, therefore, is the future of Eastern Siberia, and the future of Western Siberia will not be very different."

OLEO STATUTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Kohlsaat in Chicago last week rendered his decision in the case of the United States Government in the suit of Collector Coyne against Braun & Fitts, the Chicago butterine manufacturers.

Judge Kohlsaat declared unconstitutional the statute requiring oleomargarine manufacturers to make monthly returns to the Collector, showing the amount of oleomargarine made, amount sold, names of purchasers and their residences.

Braun & Fitts, as set forth in The National Provisioner in its issue of July 7, refused to comply with this order.

The point was sustained that the claim of the Government was against the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution, and that the Federal law, under which the proceedings were instituted, was unconstitutional, by virtue of the fact that it compelled persons to submit their private books and business records to search, and thus compelled them to furnish evidence that might tend to incriminate them.

United States Attorney Bethea gave notice of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

UNION DAIRY CO. CASE.

An agreement between the Union Dairy Co., of Cleveland, and the Attorney General of Ohio has been filed in Columbus with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, which suspends the suit in Ouster brought against the company pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Capital City Dairy case.

The Ohio Supreme Court some time ago rendered a decision in a suit brought by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, against the Capital City Dairy Co., of Columbus, butterine manufacturers, declaring it illegal to manufacture butterine in the Buckeye State. The Capital City Dairy Company appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. The decision of the latter court has not yet been made known.

A SHEEP BY-PRODUCT.

The blind gut of the sheep which heretofore has been almost exclusively manufactured in France into an article for medical
purposes is now worked in this country and
made into articles which are equal in every
respect, if not superior to the foreign goods.
The gut is cleaned thoroughly inside and outside and worked by hand to a thin tissue.
They are then bleached to the required
creamy, whitish tint by placing in a liquid
bleaching solution for about twelve hours.
The membranes are then removed, washed
several times to remove the bleaching agents,
dried and bunched in sets of a dozen.

At the present time there are but two or three individuals in this country manufacturing these articles.

Their selling price is such that considerable labor can be expended on them and yet leave more than the ordinary margin of profit in manufacturing by-products.

CHEMICAL FOODS IN GERMANY.

United States Consul Hughes, at Coburg, writes to the State Department as follows:

In opposition to the determined vegetarians who condemn all animal food, there is a growing number of physiologists who insist that abstention from meat, if continued for ages and generations, is responsible for the feebleness and low intellect of certain races. Chemists are becoming more and more anxious to find new sources of nitrogenous foods, and the artificial-food industry has developed widely in Germany, chiefly in the large works which supply dyestuffs, for which albumen is an important material.

The artificial foods are mostly mixtures of more or less secret composition. Thus, the tropon of Professor Finkler, of Bonn, whose works are at Mühlheim, consists of one-third of animal and two-thirds of vegetable albumen. Albumenose is a frequent constituent of those foods. By albumenose is understood a preparation which, as regards solubility, occupies a position intermediate between the original animal albumen and its peptone.

The managers of the Elberfeld Farbenwerke have made a hit with their somatose, which is such an albumenose, and have quite recently brought out the more economical tannin and milk somatose, which may become a very important food for the masses. This latter preparation utilizes the casein of the milk

The nutrose of the dye works at Höchst; the eukasin of Salkowsky; the sanatogen of Bauer & Co., of Berlin, contain all the casein compounds with sodium or ammonium.

KANSAS AND HER RESOURCES.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, of Kansas, has briefly and conveniently summarized facts showing the greatness of that State.

Kansas, in ten years raised 1,442,000,000 bushels of corn. It has milch cows and other cattle to the number of 3,000,000. It has 2,-350,000 hogs. It slaughtered and sold for slaughter in ten years, animals worth \$406,000,000. It is the second largest live stock market in the world. It has the second greatest packing interests in the world. It has a glad hand for industry and thrift.

In a pamphlet, "Kansas and Her Resources," Secretary Coburn has given much information of the State's great facilities. It is handsomely illustrated. In its preparation, Mr. Coburn has shown the conspicuous literary ability which characterizes all the products of his facile pen. What might be considered by some as dry statistical matter is so attractively put together that the reader is interested from the beginning to the end.

OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS. XVII.

The building up of the business of a vast packing house enterprise is an industrial history involving a working knowledge of the teachings and the lessons of other enterprises which preceded it. It infers an intimate knowledge of men and things to enable the guiding hand to cut out the materials that are valuable in founding and constructing foundations which are broad and durable, and superstructure that is welded against the forces which competition and other resultants of trade development cause to impend against iż.

Some people are in business for a generation and haven't got much further than the verge of bankruptcy in the race for success, while others seem to make the pace in a decade.

The Group of Huge Plants.

A conspicuous example of the rapid building of a large and diversified packing house business is the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., with immense plants at New York, Kansas City and one within a year in Chicago, each one in itself a worthy monument to half a century of indomitable perseverence.

The American meat industry, from a manufacturing standpoint, may be said to be the product of a quarter of a century, due mainly to refrigeration and the marvellous discoveries in the manufacture of by-products. About twenty years ago our great dead meat business began to get its gait and swiftly rounded itself out to its present size.' Those concerns which were then in the field had to see their opportunity or forever miss it; they had to have the capacity to hold their own and more, in the terrible upward pressure, to be one of the few big ones on top at the finish or be whirled into the vortex and hopelessly crushed.

The Sight of a Master Mind.

It took a master mind to foresee the future. to grasp the situation and to direct an enterprise safely through the rapidly changing current of events. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. did so and is a living example of the fact that brains, integrity and a sterling business enterprise even in this day of flaunted bulls and money influence can win a place in commercial history and make millions without even millions with which to start. This is the more remarkable in a country like America where our youth have it eternally pounded into their heads that it takes money to make The success of the concern referred money. to, and known among the huge American packing houses as one of the big packers is the more commendable and encouraging because its millions of merited business have been won by honest methods and on the merits of the men and of the goods.

Killing the Fatted Calf.

Killing the fatted calf, as it is done for the whole world by the great plants of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is bigger than it sounds. Knocking the little animal in the head and simply supping on its meat with the prodigal son is a very simple matter if the son is at hand. But, when he is in thousands of homes among scores of countries and states thousands of miles away, it is a different mat-ter, if done properly. It is even more diffi-

NOTE .- Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West" were begun in the March 24, 1900, issue of The National Provisioner. To-day's article is the seventeenth of the series. The Western series, before completion, will treat of stock conditions and give a review of provision factories that do not slaughter.

cult when every ounce of skin, hair, tail, head, bones, feet, hoofs, ears, blood, paunch, entrails, viscera fat, liver, lungs, heart, sweetbreads, tongue and animal fluids of that calf must be carefully handled, husbanded and turned into dozens of by-product avenues for ale or manufacture into hundreds of almost infinitesimal products so that the savings on each will help to win for the carcass a fair fighting margin on the whole animal.

That is not all. The little ealf has to be

properly bred, properly grown, properly fattened and skillfully bought so that no undue oss will be experienced in cutting him up and distributing him to the multitudinous channels into which his body is ultimately par-

celled.

Having been safely brought to the abattoir from some distant ranch hundreds, mayhaps, thousands of miles away, and scientifically butchered, each of the parts of this "fatted calf" has to be handled as scientifically as if the whole enterprise rested upon it. When dead, the carcass goes from the killing floor to the cooling room, where, after most of the animal heat is out, it is "tracked" into a "cooler," there it is refrigerated, and, if for certain use, into a freezer where it is frozen as hard as a rock. The calf leaves the refrigerator after days of careful chilling. It is packed or hung in a refrigerator car and begins its journey to market whether that market be in this country or abroad. The least hitch in the cooling apparatus or of irregularity in the temperature of the refrigerated chambers works havoc upon that calfand affects its whole market condition. It undoes the whole work of the best science which had brought it through its perigrinations to mar-

To enable a packing house to successfully market that fatted calf it must have buyers, who know a properly bred, and properly rounded calf, and fully understand the price at which the purchase will be a profitable one. That concern must have an abattoir equipment which will not lose an atom of fluid, offal or flesh and have a staff which knows just when and how to handle every piece of it which comes to each department. That factory must have the best tracking and other economic equipment for handling all of the parts of the animal as little as possible and in the shortest time possible. It must have skilled help at every point. It must have the best refrigerating equipment at the plant and on the road. It must have the best distributing facilities which it is possible to have and officers who so understand all of the circumstances which enter into the marketing of veal. It must have all of these things or it cannot successfully kill a calf for the general trade. So the marketing of a calf is not as small a thing as it seems when a company is called upon to kill-kosher or otherwisemany thousand head of them in a year and to keep it up year after year.

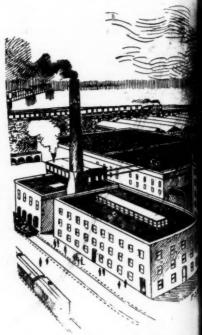
Such an equipment the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have, and such a staff.

Hauling Beef to Market.

The marketing of beef is even more difficult and diversified than that of veal, because of the closer competition which meets every part of the carcass. The questions of beef and bone, hide and hair, fat and oils become very vital matters when the beef steer is touched. Beef and bone become vital because a well bred, properly rounded-up abattoir beef steer of, say, 1,400 pounds live weight should not contain less than 800 pounds of carcass beef. If he does he becomes a problem in the profit and loss account. His hide and hair should only weigh so many pounds. If he is shoddy the long hair reduces the value of the hide. If he is poor, or too bony, or improperly fattened his caul and other fats have not that prime

yellow richness which enters so much into the fad for the grades of oleo which this company has made famous in every oleo market.

A beef steer is a bigger thing and a more difficult problem when killed and properly divided than he looks to be while standing in the pen. Before he is ready for the trade and finished with, he has to be carefully and scientifically distributed into pieces for the following commercial and factory purposes: The dressed carcass for beef, horns, horn piths, hide, hair, hoof, knuckle bones, shin bones, jaw bones, knee bones, blade bones, shoulder bones, thigh bones (the three last of animals cut up for canning and sausages, etc.), butter stock, tallow stock-prime yellow, packers' yellow-Neatsfoot oil, oleo oil, oleo stearine, tripe (plain and honey comb), livers, sweetbreads, sausage meat, sinews, bladders, weasands, bung gut casings, round casings, middle casings, beef hips, bung gut skin, blood and tankage (or fertilizer) tongue, switch, hair, beef extract, animal extracts (ovarine, medulline, cardine, cerebrine testine and other "ines") suspissated gall, glue stock, concentrated tankage, pancreatine, blood albumen,



Courtesy of the Kansas City Daily Drovers' ?

blood fibrin, glue, gelatine and scores of other Schwarzschild & Sulzberger by-products. Company can get all of this out of a beef steer which is a pretty complicated article when properly divided and he has to be so divided to produce the best results. This age requires Each part of the beef steer must be handled as if it alone was to be considered in the final estimate or there will be serious loss

To operate a large enterprise successfully there must be perfect system, perfect equipment and perfect management. essence of all contracts," says the law. Time and system are the inexorable needs of a packing house, says the rigid laws of trade. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have them to a high degree.

Starting the Packinghouse Day.

The whole 5,000 men employed by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company are divided into departments, these again, into divisional gangs, and those into sectional squads. Each squad is under a shift boss,

each gang under a foreman, and each department force under a superintendent ormanager. These heads of men report to their superiors until finally all of the different squads, companies and regiments are ultimately merged into the whole report for the general-in-chief, who directs the plan that works the whole staff and the men operated under the supervision of that staff. It is as perfect as any military organization, though stripped of the uniform.

Yesterday at a Glance.

When President Ferdinand Sulzberger, Vice-President Fred. Joseph, Vice-President Max J. Sulzberger or Secretary Sam Weil walks into the executive office in the morning there lay before him the abstracts of the reports of every department of the company for the previous day. In an hour there can be seen every incident of the previous day's business as shown by the reports from the killing floors, the hide department, the fat department, the oil department, canning department, pickling department, curing department, soap department, sausage de-

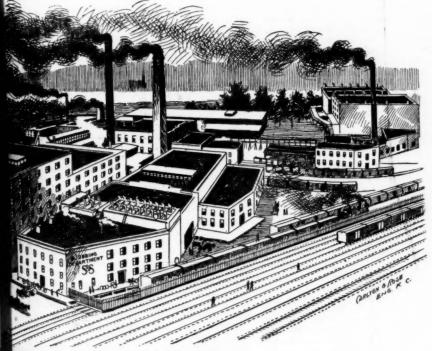
are given their day's instructions. Outside orders are given by long distance 'phone and telegraph. In both of these departments the company has perfect services. The men come and go by the tick of the clock, each man has his regular minute and he is there on it. In so vast an enterprise such a method is necessary to the proper handling of such a large army of men and the profitable manufacture of so vast a quantity of food products annually.

There are very few as well built up and as well directed businesses in the whole world as that of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

The Story of a Beef House.

I have been telling of the system. I will now tell of the business done under that system. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is, like nearly every other big packinghouse enterprise in this country, an evolution from a modest beginning.

Thirty-five years ago the business was started in New York City by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger It is to-day the oldest of the big packinghouses in the United States.



THE SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER COMPANY.

partment, smoking cellars, offal and tankage sections, the fresh meat departments, wool departments, glue department, hair division, harness and repair departments, transportation department, ice factories, refrigerator department, the fire department, and a score of other departments and divisions which space preclude. In each of these departments every detail is given, every item of loss, showing the chief origin and cause of each, every man employed, sick, laid off, fined or not; every pound of product made and where it was-also its state and condition-when the report closed. In other words, Mr. Sulzberger can see at a glance just where his enterprise was and the state of it at the close of the previous He then knows just what to push, what to hold up on and what to stop, in his general orders for the day which is just beginning. He knows the number of pounds of each product and the cost of it. He knows where each is and where it is destined for. He sees the requisitions and the recommendations before him. The chiefs of departments, in turn, call either by 'phone or in person, and

About fifty years ago the late Joseph Schwarzschild opened a beef business in New York City. In 1867, about 33 years ago, he associated with him Ferdinand Sulzberger, the president of the present Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. The firm's premises were in Eldridge street, then an important trade thoroughfare. The absence of refrigeration and the presence of slow boats confined the fresh meat trade to localities. American packinghouse enterprise had not yet taken on its life and the spurt which later gave it such enormous proportions.

The concern's business held its own and grew slowly until it finally moved over on the corner of 45th street and First avenue, New York City, where the plant of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger gradually got bigger and bigger until it now covers about 400 feet front by 700 or 800 feet deep to the East River, including 500 feet of water front.

This plant occupies acres of ground, covering all but 100 feet of two whole long city blocks. The buildings are 600 to 800 feet long and are several stories high. Lately a large

freezing equipment has been put in and another story added. In New York City are the commodious head offices of the company. It has recently been incorporated. The present officers are: Ferdinand Sulzberger, president and treasurer; Fred Joseph, vice-president; Samuel Weil, vice-president; Max J. Sulzberger, vice-president; Samuel Weil, secretary.

The New York plant, though built in pieces, has been so enlarged, so overhauled, so re-installed and so consolidated that it is one of the most complete and up-to-date packinghouse outfits of the few really fine ones in this country. The output of this huge Eastern plant is needed and almost exclusively used for the New York and contiguous trade. cattle, sheep, lambs and calves are slaughtered at this abattoir. Its refrigerator has the greatest storage capacity of any plant in America. There are continuously hanging in There are continuously hanging in it from 5,000 to 6,000 of the choicest cattle to be found in the United States, and it is the only refrigerator where so much choice beef is on storage at once. Thousands of livestock are killed there weekly-about 10,-000 head-and millions of pounds of meat and food products are wheeled away on the company's huge yellow meat vans, barges and in cars.

Going into Pork and the West.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger business remained a "beef house" until 1893 when the concern bought the Phoenix Packing Company's plant, at Kansas City, Kan., and made another step forward. This plant had a daily killing capacity of 250 cattle and 250 sheep when taken over.

Ten years ago the great revolution came in the American meat business. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. were among the first to see the change which was coming. With wonderfully keen foresight and shrewd judgment the concern quietly established itself in the West and began a campaign of push for which this house is so well noted. The move to Kansas City showed that such a step was necessary to successfully compete with those packers who were already established in the West. A successful concern had to get nearer the cattle, as beef and pork products can be produced cheaper under these circumstances for general distribution with improved methods of refrigeration than when live cattle have to be shipped so far from the source of This company was not slow in figuring that freights-such an item in the packinghouse-were, ton for ton, cheaper on dressed beef than on the beef products in the livestock, there was less shrinkage in the dead product than in the livestock; there was less bruised beef when not transported so long distance alive and other depreciation of the live cattle, labor was cheaper and more easily obtained in the West. These and other sound business reasons soon induced the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. to go to Kansas City and build there one of the biggest packinghouse plants in the world. This Western plant, until the recent \$1,000,000 enlargements were made, had a weekly capacity of 10,000 cattle, 5,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs and 5,000 calves, or a total capacity of 25,000 head of livestock weekly. This is equivalent to 1,300,000 head annually. With the completion of the new hog addition next week this capacity will be doubled, and the Kansas City plant can handle fully 50,000 or 60,000 head of livestock weekly.

There has been built in the Kausas City plant a butterine factory. It is just about beginning operations.

Still More Needed.

The new beef house of this Kansas City plant is admitted by experts who have seen it to be the finest beef abattoir, refrigerator and cooling department in the world. It was

completed and began killing on July 6 of this year. There is not a thing which science could suggest and which money could buy that is not in its su-perb equipment. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., if cranks on anything, are cranks on having the best machinery and appliances which can be got. It is cheapest in the end. The Kansas City plant covers 25 acres of ground. In the midst of it all the beef houses rise up to five and six stories. All of the buildings are many stories high, varying from three to six, and have nearly a hundred acres of floor space.

I have said that the company employs 5,000 people in all of its lines. The pay roll rounds up in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 annu-Last year this company did between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 worth of business direct from its huge plants. To distribute this, thousands of refrigerator and other cars were used; all of these are owned controlled and operated by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., solely.

To properly distribute their colossal output the company has established a great number of refrigerator and saleshouses, and these are situated in all the principal cities of the United States. All of these belong to the concern and are operated by it entirely for its own business. Added to these, they have scores of distributing agencies and houses in every civilized country under the sun, for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. do a tremendous export livestock and dead meat trade with the nations of the earth.

A Message From Dewey.

The heat of battle was not too hot and Dewey was not too busy sinking Spanish gunboats at Manila Bay to pen the following: "United States Naval Force on Asiatic Waters."

Waters."

"Manila, P. I., Sept, 13, 1898."

"Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.,

"Dear Sirs:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the box of your excellent hams and breakfast bacon you kindly sent. Please accept my thanks and those of my officers.

"Very sincerely, George Dewey."

Our great Admiral signed the above himself and would not leave it to a staff lieutenant to do. Dewey knew a good thing when he saw and tasted the fine meat which had been sent to him.

An Evidence of Reliability.

As an evidence of the reliability and capacity of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. and of the United States government's confidence in the concern the War Department placed with them the biggest single fresh beef order that has ever been shipped to the order of any government on any one steamer. I refer to the famous 2,000,000 pounds order for frozen beef which was killed, frozen and loaded on board the transport "Gla-cier" at the port of New York, in May of last year. It went to Manila and landed there in prime condition; not a pound was rejected after its long tropical journey.

This company was one of the government's chief mobilizers and suppliers of army foods during the late Spanish-American war.

Our government's exhibit of fresh meat at the present Paris Exposition is Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s beef and pork. The government selected this big house to maintain the fresh meat exhibit for good and sufficient reasons. Not only is a superb display of refrigerated beef kept there, but the company sends over, weekly, carcasses of fresh pork and mutton. The whole world is daily making its pleasant comments upon the output of this concern's factories.

Reshaping the Prime Beef Business.

When Schwarzschild & Sulzberger went to Kansas City they reshaped the Western cattle trade and did much towards giving Kansas City its fame as a "feeder-cattle" market.

A Kansas City live stock man said to me: "They always want good stuff and are willing to pay good prices for it. They make a good market wherever they go."

They have their buyers in all of the principal livestock markets of the country. are known to be judges of good beef stock. They also have herds of their own fine cattle feeding on their own ranches, conditioning them for high-grade beef.

Since the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. went to Kansas City, in 1893, live stock receipts there have doubled, and a large part of the best cattle now go there. It is the correct thing for feeders to go to Kansas City for such stock. In 1893 the receipts of live stock at Kansas City were about 3,500,000, and over 7,000,000 last year. The quality improved with the number.

The First "Cooler."

In 1884 the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. built their first refrigerator. It was in the New York plant. Thereafter big developments followed each other in quick succession, for, with this initial move began their development of their enormous refrigerated beef and meat business.

That first "cooler" was a wonder for Gotham for thousands went to see this novelty which produced cold air on a blazing hot day. Now everybody knows all about it, or thinks he does, though the perfected working machine

is less than sixteen years old.

This was the significant beginning. Now the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. manufacture everything in the packinghouse line, or will when the huge new Chicago plant is finished. They make high-grade beef, millions of pounds of sausages, smoked hog and smoked beef products of every description, dry salt meats. barreled meats, canned goods of scores of kinds, glue, fertilizers, tallows, oleo oils, soups, and will soon be able to make meat extracts, soaps and butterine. There are dozens of other products which the factories of this company put up. Most of them are very favorably known to the trade.

The company has its own car repair shops. The Schwarzschild & Sulzbereger Co. are said to be the fathers of the oleo business in this country, being the first to make commercial oleo oil. Their "Harrison" brand has a

name and a fame of its own.

Invading Chicago.

The latest extension of the company's business is the huge plant, the construction of which will begin in Chicago next month. This plant will cost over \$1,000,000, will be electrically equipped and have every improvement which can be put into such a plant. It will be the most modern and the most economical from a labor saving standpoint of any plant in the country. A valuable plot of 15 acres of ground has been secured for it on Ashland avenue, at the Union Stock Yards. The whole of this plot will be covered with immense buildings many stories high. This plant will be bigger than the entire Kansas City plant.

There will be built in connection with this plant a large laboratory, butterine factory, soap and meat extract works. The plans are now being drawn for this Chicago factory. Work will begin on it this month and the wheels will turn within a year. This plant will be complete in all its departments. The stock will be killed on the top floor and the products work down by gravity. As one of the concern says, "The live stock walk up and the dead stuff drops down." The company's factories all work on this gravity plan. It is the most convenient and the cheapest in the

A Notable Trio.

I asked some one this question: "What are the chief causes of the success of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co?"

"Ferdinand Sulzberger, Fred. Joseph and Samuel Weil," was the answer.

If this reply be examined it is about the focus of the facts of the case. I will, therefore, draw a pen picture of these three unique personalities

A Packinghouse Sphinx.

Ferdinand Sulzberger, the president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzbereger Co., is a young man yet, an embodiment of the best traits of the shrewd, cautious, dogged, brainy German. He has the capacity to concentrate a situation and to look right at it. He never stood behind himself nor traveled by the light of others. If he can not focus a situation and intelligently see his own way out of its complications he sits right down, fights and doggedly flanks that situation and creates a new state of things which he can control. He then uses his own creation as the master stroke with which to hammer down the stubborn condition that he could not mould. One day I sat and quizzed him to watch the character-play in that interesting face. I deftly assaulted that quick, pleasantly serene countenance to break its spell. I sat before it like I did before the great Sphinx at Cheops, in Egypt. I smiled with it; pricked at it with a humor which was aimed to unmask the cause of the suspicion of a frown about the forehead or a shade of seriousness in the general visage, but, after all of this finesse, that face still menaced me with its equilibrium and its teasing invitation. Under that mask of nature there seems to lurk a strange mixture of thought, tender feeling. lightheartedness and seriousness, frankness and reserve, inquisitiveness and hauteur; under it, the whole sum of human character chained to two forces-that moving the human heart, and that controlling the human mind.

That is how the Sphinx of the Egyptians struck men, and that is how Ferdinand Sulzberger, the Sphinx of the packinghouse in-

dustry, struck me.

I tried to unmask this shrewd man of business, but he controlled, as he always does control a situation. He is aproachable by everyone, but controlled by none. He is as tender and as gentle as a child in private life, but a veritable bulldog when a problem of business requires drastic treatment for sound trading. He can't be "had"; men of business have long since found that out. He is one of the finest interpreters of commercial conditions which this country has furnished to the world of trade. That trait in him has been one of the bulwarks of his company's success. His word is his bond and it is as good as a certified check among business men. The trade respects the man and his judgment. His opinions are sought by careful men. "What does Sulzberger say?" is a living question in the packinghouse trade. His opinion is worth thousands of dollars to you if you really can get it. No man can get in behind the inner secrets of his shrewd brain. He thinks for himself and for his big company. To a few trusted confreres in his concern he is as open as a book. Beyond these, no living mortal can solve him. Startling successes of his company reveal from time to time the burden of much of his serious mental action.

Everyone expects a sharp business move from Ferd, Sulzberger, but no one looks for a dirty business trick at his hands. His course

is clean.

I stood before this human Sphinx whose sympathetic face invited questions. It gave no answers which conveyed much. No man can dig him out or translate his business mind with any feeling of satisfaction. He sits at the end of every line of energy which radiates from the central office of his company. Figuratively speaking, every employee can see him and feel him at the other end of the string which operates him. He, personally, signs every check which draws the funds for any purpose. That is, briefly, Ferdinand Sulzberger, the master builder in the huge commercial enterprise known as the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

A Human Fortress.

Fred. Joseph is the son-in-law of Joseph Schwarzschild, who retired about ten years ago and who died about three years ago. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. There isn't a better judge of beeves and beef in this country than is Mr. Joseph. He has a fine working knowledge of men. He is the great silent force which moves the practical part of the enterprise. He is the hardest-worked man of the whole force. In a bunch of steers, a bunch of men, or in a cooler, he is the main-spring and the motive power.

Mr. Joseph was educated in the meat business in Germany, where a man has to know his subject before he is allowed to have anything to do with it. How well this early training has been is shown in the accuracy of everything he has done in the rapid development of the company's marvellously expanding trade. Mr. Joseph hit many of the hard strokes in the concern's early battles and has braced his end well in every move leading to its upbuilding. He has been of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. team for nearly a quarter of a century; to be strictly accurate, twenty-two years. Vice-President Joseph is a young man in his prime and full vigor. His is a pleasant, kind and inviting face with an expression which at once invites your confidence and trust. He attracts men to his side and commands their respect. He is one of the best fellows which it is possible to meet and has those forceful and affable traits of character which make him a leader of men and a valuable member of any enterprise that seeks the elements which make for its own success. Fred. Joseph is known all over this country as one of the very best judges of prime beef cattle which we have. It is this judgment mainly which has enabled the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. to build for themselves their great name for really choice Vice-President Joseph has the perseverance of his Teutonic blood and the fairness of his race. He is a commander of men and a valuable force in any progressive business. He is one of the adamant pillars on which his concern's huge enterprises rest.

The W(e)ily Wizzard.

Another strong and striking personality of this trinity is Samuel Weil, the wizard of the trade. Tall, handsome, keen, diplomatic, he has added herculean strength to his concern's growth and development at every point. Mr. Weil is vice-president and secretary of the company. He may also be called its credit man. His fort is shrewd foresight in business and a knowledge of men. He can bore right through you and core you out clean. He is also an able financier. He has a happy talent for taking in the views of others, discarding what he does not need, giving character and force to the others and then sending them into action with his own, in a general plan. His is, figuratively speaking, a strong prismatic brain, a powerful concentrator of business ideas, and a still more powerful radiator of them. is also a mind of fine and masterly detait, of a depth and breadth which has won the admiration of more than the business world. The man is, in a sense, a mental and a physical phenomenon, whose individuality must, perforce, be felt in his own concern and in the trade world.

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"You meet Sam Weil," said a well known man to me once. "You hurry to tell him all you know about everything you know without much asking from him. When you have emptied yourself he makes you feel that you have done something great. When, however, you have gone from under his kind, persuading

spell the feeling gradually creeps into your soul that you have made an ass of yourself. But it's done and all you can do is to keep your feelings to yourself and hustle on."

That is Samuel Weil, in diplomatic action. He is a warehouse of human items. He never forgets a thing which is worth remembering, nor its bearing on other things of business moment. He is an able business man, a born diplomat, a detective by instinct and a gentleman by nature. 'His energy and his capacity know no bounds. He is about the easiest man to get anything into and about the hardest man to get anything out of that you ever saw; and all the while he seems so easy, so open and so susceptible. He never takes a man by what his tongue says; he looks to see what his face is saying. He is one of the keenest and finest judges of human nature and of human character in this country. He has been a careful selecter of "head men" and planned much of the fine detail of his company's magnificent business. He is, in every sense, a business prophet and a builder.

The Eastern Star.

There is a "chip of the old block" who will make a brilliant name for himself. He is Max J. Sulzberger, son of President Sulzberger, Vice-President of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and slated to be the general manager of the great plant which the company begins building this month at Chicago. Young Sulzberger has astonished the trade by his quickness and incision. He is barely out of his majority and is already one of the best-balanced and one of the best posted packing-house men in America. He is "Uncle Sam's" protege and pride.

A striking characteristic of Vice-President Sulzberger is his aptness at learning and his wonderful capacity for work. He has been carefully educated in business facts, business philosophy, business diplomacy and every crook and turn which is required in the proper founding and the correct building of a business. He has been well educated both as a man and in business ethics. He has been given every opportunity to gather in the theory and the practical part of the packinghouse and he has ravenously availed himself of every opportunity which came his way. Max J. Sulzberger has the snap and go of his youth with the steadiness of a matured mind, because he has always been willing to bend to the oar and to yield to the helm when commanded or directed by sages in the business. He is not headstrong nor impulsive, but clear-headed, genial and careful, remarkably so for one of his age in this era of metropolitan frivolity. Vice-President Sulzberger is what the world calls "bright." He was a bright child, a bright boy at school and he is a bright, brainy man. While he is highly esteemed by his friends and his business associates as a true friend and an honorable man he is justly his uncle's pet and his father's pride. He has an incision and a precision of judgment in the business field which has startled older heads and won for him scores of admirers among the older heads. While he is able, steadied and seasoned he has anything but the "big head" and feels that the ablest and best packinghouse man is the student of a life time. He has often been heard to say: "Any young man, however capable, is foolish if he does not take and heed the advice of older heads." The general managership of the huge plant which the company begins building this month, at Chicago, will rest well and safely upon the shoulders of this young Atlas among packers.

Laurels Await Him.

Another son of President Sulzberger will soon take his place in the galaxy of busy personalities of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. He is destined to reflect in the packinghouse field the brilliancy which has marked

his signal successes as a student upon the continent of Europe where he is still pursuing his studies and futher fitting himself for his sphere of usefulness. Nathan Sulzberger is a student at Munich, Germany. He has graduated with high honors and has received the degree of Doctor of Chemistry from the University. The further equipment which he is now giving himself, while still pursuing his technical researches, will be of great aid to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in the manufacture of their numerous products, as young Mr. Sulzberger will, after his arrival in this country, have an important post in the company's affairs. He is a refined and a cultured gentleman with striking traits of the genuine Sulzberger character in his make-up. Sulzberger will win laurels in the packinghouse business.

A Summary of a System.

I have drawn a picture of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and of the busy men who control and run it. It remains only to say:

Every employee at one end of the line feels the human force at the other end of it: every 'phone which rings has its echo in their ears; every telegraphic message about their world-wide business, in a sense, passes through the central office before their eyes; every order passes through their mouths, though issued by a trusted officer, for it is subsequently checked and passed. Every steer, hog, calf and sheep passes before their eyes in the daily abstracts of reports, even the sick ones are itemized and culled out; every pound of manufactured product is checked in and out and passes in review before them in the daily summaries; every man works under their immediate command and control, whether employed in New York, Kansas City or elsewhere; the daily wage sheet of the vast army of employees is audited and O. K'd each morning for the previous day; every item and evey man is taken into this account. The final arbiter of everything is at the home plant. Such are the systematic workings of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., one of the very biggest of America's vast packinghouse enterprises. Such are its

AUSTRALIAN VS. AMERICAN MEAT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Consul Halstead writes from Birmingham to the State Department under date of June 25, as follows:

"The Sydney correspondent of 'Sell's Commercial Intelligence' reports: 'Advices from South Africa state that the British and colonial troops prefer Australian meat to that imported from America: consequently large orders have been placed with colonial houses, but the increasing scarcity of live stock will occasion considerable delay in their execution. The American tinned meats are declared to be inferior in quality to the Australian commodity, but Americans in Melbourne and Sydney hint at the possibility of a quantity of lowgrade goods having found their way into the South African market, There has certainly been a lot of rubbish sent thither, a matter to which the United States consuls will probably give some little attention.'

"It should be noted that English commercial publications always anticipate effective work from American consuls. If it be true that low-grade tinned meats have been sent by the big American packinghouses to South Africa, and for this reason Australian meat is preferred to American meat, it is simply another illustration of the shortsightedness of some

American manufacturers."

The Fels-Naptha Soap Works, at 73d st. and Island Road, Philadelphia, Pa., have been badly damaged by fire. The tallow melting machinery was destroyed. A rough estimate places the loss at \$15,000.

Dides and Skins

CHICAGO.

The market continues fairly easy, and the general trend seems to be toward easier values, though the packers have made at least a nominal advance in prices. This was caused by the improved requests, and also by the fact that the quality of the offerings have reached a fairly high standard.

Native steers are as yet rather a vague quantity, though the packers anticipate the operation of harness leather tanners will tend to put this class of hides on a well defined and firmer basis. Buyers assert that accumulations on all varieties are too large to render any advance feasible. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold to some extent at 10%c for the late kill. In the early part of the week the packers marked the price up to 11c, though it is doubtful if they would insist on this price in the face of reasonably large proposition.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 4,000 late hides at 91/4@93/4c. They are in advancing tendency.

COLORADO STEERS moved in about the same number as the butt brands at 9½c. The packers marked this price up early in the week to 9½c, and were firm in their refusal to accept less money, which seems rather untenable, in view of the increasing receipts.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—About 3,000 in different weights moved at from 91/2@10c, which prices are a recession from recent val-

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are nominally worth 10c. There is a considerable quantity offering, and the demand is indifferent.

BRANDED COWS.—A large quantity moved at 9½c. The surplus is being held at 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 9@ 94c, though they are not in request.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There are various opinions as to the probability of quotations being sustained. There has been a considerable movement in stock, in consequence of recent recessions, though there is still plenty of stock on hand to be moved. Calfskins are the most indifferent feature of the situation.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, moved to the number of about 10 cars at 8½@7½c for firsts and seconds. Holders state that they expect to get more money for what they have on hand, and buyers are equally positive that they can purchase at the rates already established.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 fbs., have sold in a small way at 8@9c. These prices are only fairly sustained.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS moved to the number of 5,000 at 71/4@7%c. These prices apply to hides over 50 lbs. HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have been in fair request, and have moved according to weight, quality and selection, at prices ranging from 8½c to 8¾c. This variety is sold ahead to some extent.

NATIVE BULLS cannot be said to be worth more than 7c flat, though some holders talk fractionally higher.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are in large accumulation, though in indifferent request. A large quantity are said to have moved the latter part of last week at 9½c, which figure is now generally recognized as the quotation on countrys.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold in a small way at from 8½c to 9c. Old stock of inferior variety offers at the first named figure.

DEACONS are moving on an indifferent way at from 50c to 70c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS 25c.

HORSEHIDES are moderately salable at \$3, but would hardly be considered for more money.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market has anticipated its supplies on some varieties. We qote:

COUNTRY PELTS \$1.10@1.20. COUNTRY SHEARLINGS 40@42c. PACKER LAMBS 70@72½c. COUNTRY LAMBS 50c. PACKER SHEARLINGS 40@42c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES .- With sales last week of over 30,000, the packers can well afford to be a little more confident as to the future, and they have expressed their confidence in a very determined manner this week, in advancing a good many of their grades of hides 1/4c and less, and it has the usual effect that for the time being tanners profess to be indifferent. and it yet remains to be proven who will be the successful party, the packers in receiving the advance, or the tanners in successfully putting down the advance. With the exception of one holder the native steers are well cleaned up in this market-the same can be said of the native cows, both heavy and lights-and it is rather odd that the holder of the native steers and cows is by far the most bullish on every article on his list; by far more so than the packers who have only their present slaughter to dispose of. Texas steers are becoming more plentiful, more especially on light and extreme weights. packers are talking 9%@10c for such hides, the tanners are confidently setting their caps for lower figures still. Colorados are pretty closely sold up, but as the packers have advanced these to 91/2c for the moment, there is not demand for such at this figure. This is not the season of the year for tanners to carry large stocks. The weather being so hot they prefer to have as few hides in their hide house as possible. They are therefore running closer than ever before on their supplies, and we notice quite a number of purchases stipulate the immediate shipment clause in it. Taken as a whole the outlook is not a blue one for the packer who is willing to take the going market price for present slaughter.

SHEEPSKINS.—The sheepskin market is pretty closely sold up as usual. In fact, the largest slaughter here is several thousand short of sales. Being in this position it is only reasonable to expect that he sold at a satisfactory price. The other packers have very light stocks indeed.

BOSTON.

Tanners are now fairly eager bidders at 8½c, though holders are not disposed to sell on this basis, as their views are now up to 8%@7%c for the two selections. There are comparatively few tanners who are in possession of adequate supplies, most of them having to rely on daily purchases. New Englands are in active request at 8½@8%c. Calfskins are in practically in no demand, and receipts are about as small as the call. Dealers seem to have lost all incentive to collect skins. There is not much doing in sheep.

skins, as the bids are too low to make it any object for importers to meet them.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is fairly firm, though the tendency of the early future is a matter of question. There is the usual difference of opinions between holders and buyers as to what constitutes value. We quote:

OITY STEERS 9@9½c.

CITY COWS 8@8½c.
COUNTRY STEERS 8½@9c.
COUNTRY COWS 7½@8c.
COUNTRY BULLS 7@7½c.
CALFSKINS are conspicuously weak.
SHEEPSKINS.—Fresh skins are in im-

proved request.

NEW YORK.

It is claimed that supplies in this market have been well cleaned up. The recent sale by Swift and Company of 5,000 natives (half kosher-killed) at 10c has exerted a choatic effect over the market. The recent reported sales include 600 natives at 10%c, 1,500 natives at 10½c, 5,000 half-kosher natives at 10c, and 2,400 natives at 10¼e. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 104/60104/c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 9½c. SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 9c. NATIVE PACKER COWS, 9½c. BULLS, FLAT, 8½@8¾c. CALFSKINS, see page 37. HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The packer situation though nominally stronger can hardly be said to have actually gained any tone. On the contrary, it would seem that the trend of values was rather toward further recession then in an upward direction. The leather situation is far from encouraging, as a factor in the strength of the hide market, as both the volume of leather business and the prices obtained are far from satisfactory. The packers place considerable reliance in the prospective operations of harness leather tanners, which traffic is expected to have a sustaining influence over natives. There is claimed to be an excessive accumulation in most varieties and for that reason hide buyers state that a raise in price is totally unwarranted by the situation. The improved request has resulted in a nominal and fractional advance, which according to the expressed views of buyers is, as we have already stated, not warranted by the situation. The country market has been fairly active, as a consequence of the decline, though offerings are still uncomfortably numerous. It is difficult to estimate just what turn the situation will take. Buyers and sellers naturally entertaining different opinions, as prompted by their relative interests. The Boston market does not show any noteworthy feature. The tanners have now arrived at a point where they would buy Buffs at 71/2c and 81/2c for the selection, but cannot buy on this basis as holders have marked up their views to 8%c and 7%c. The tanners have comparatively few hides on hand and are dependent for their supplies on daily purchases. New Englands are considered a good investment at 81/4c to 8%c. Calfskins are in such indifferent request that dealers seem to have lost their incentive to collect them. This is owing to a slack demand, and the fact that tanners are fairly well supplied. The Philadelphia, in sympathy with its Western contemporary, is nominally stronger aside from which there is no feature New York packers are fairly well of note. sold up, though values are rather a vague quantity.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES-

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 10%@11c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 9½@9%c; Colorado steers, 9½@9½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 9½@10c; No. 1 native cows, 10c; under 55

lbs., 91/4@91/2c; branded cows, 91/4@91/2c; native bulls, 9@91/4c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES-

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½c; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 8@9c; branded steers and cows, 7½@7%c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 81/208%c; native bulls, 7c; calfskins, for No. 1, 91/2c; kips, for No. 1, 81/209c; deacons, 50@70c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.00; country pelts, \$1.10@1.20; country shearlings, 40@42c; packer lambs, 70@72½c; country lambs, 50c; packer shearlings, 40@42c. BOSTON-

Buff hides, 7%@8%c; New England hides,

PHILADELPHIA-

Country steers, 8½@9c; country cows, 7½@ 8c; country bulls, 7@7½c.

NEW YORK-

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No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 101/4@ 101/2c; butt-branded steers, 91/2c; side-branded steers, 9c; city cows, 91/4c; native bulls, 81/2@ 8%c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2.00 @3.25.

HIDELETS.

E. Ruah & Sons, tanners of Dayton, Ohio, have established a branch tannery at Richmond, Ind.

J. W. Kennen, the well-known Boston tanners, are winding up their business and will be succeeded at their old location by A. F. Clap & Co.

A new sheepskin tannery operated by S. S. Bush & Co., the hide dealers, has been started at Omaha, Neb. The present capacity is 250 pelts per day.

John Miller, a well known Chicago hide and wool dealer, recently sailed for Europe on the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia. He will tour the continent.

George Plummer & Co., the Boston tanners, have dissolved. The business will be continued by C. B. Kerans, while G. P. Plummer will operate the Pennsylvania tannery.

The wool clip of the entire State of Texas for this year is estimated at 10,000,000 lbs., and at 16c a pound that means a pretty good pile of money brought into the State by the sheep.

The imports of raw skins into Belgium for the past year amounted to some 115,000,000 fbs., as against 95,000,000 fbs. in round numbers for the year preceding. The exports of atnued skins increased from 6,000,000 to 9,-000,000 lbs., and had a value of about \$3,-500,000.

A tannery for the curing of sheep pelts, which will absorb considerable of the product of the South Omaha packinghouses, is in Under the process used it will take about three weeks to tan a pelt, and the factory will have a capacity of 250 pelts per day when fully equipped for active operation. The factory will doubtless be located in East factory Omaha.

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SKIN WOOL IN GERMANY.

The German Credit Institute of Saxony has formed a joint stock company for the production of skin wool, which heretofore has been produced almost exclusively in Southern France and Northern Italy.

Our Consul at Glauchau reports that glovers' wool has been produced in Germany in limited quantities, and the textile industries were compelled to obtain what they required of this article from the two countries above named. The term "skin wool" applies to the raw products of animal wools hitherto known as raufwolle (scraped wool). Gerberwolle (glovers' wool) is the wool or hair remaining after shearing, on the skin of sheep-which while alive can, of course, not be sheared down to absolute nakedness-and taken from the hides of dead animals.

Skin wool is consequently likely to be more uniform in respect of fineness of quality, because in scraping the wool off the skin the coarser portions, which grow on certain portions of the body, can be sorted more carefully than is the case with shorn fleece. It is greatly preferred for certain purposes, for example, as abb wool (warp), owing to its tenacity and length. Where skin wool is desired, it is customary to allow the fleece to have a growth of from eight to twelve months. The process to be employed by the newly founded company in Germany for obtaining such wool, and the commercial use intended, have not yet been made public .-Fielden's Magazine.

FISH AND FERTILIZERS IN JAPAN.

Consul Lyon sends to the State Department from Hiogo, Japan, translation of a Japanese official report upon mackerel and fertilizers.

The former are found in all parts of Japanese waters, especially abounding in those fac-

ing the Pacific Ocean, the fish being large and fat. They are found in shoals, but when attacked by their enemies they disperse. Spring and summer are the best times for fishing. The quality of the annual catch is indefinite, there being no complete statistics. The value, however, will not average less than 1,000,000 yen (\$498,000) per year. Foreign vessels are not allowed to fish for mackerel in any part of Japanese waters, except under special agreement for such fishing.

As to fertilizers, human excrement, stable manure (horse and cattle) and dried sardines are used. For fertilizing tea crops, rape-seedoil is among the different fertilizers used. As to foreign fertilizers, the importation of beanoil cake from China is gradually increasing. Manure containing more or less phosphates, such as bones, etc., and phosphate of lime are also imported from the islands in Oceania.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 25.	1900.	1899.
Chicago	560,000	2,695,000
Kansas City		1.120,000
Omaha	940,000	965,000
St. Joseph, Mo	713,000	601,000
St. Louis	630,000	605,000
Indianapolis	462,000	484,000
Milwaukee, Wis	122,500	139,000
Cudahy, Wis	214,600	218,000
Cincinnati	236,000	250,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	240,000	261,000
Cedar Rapids	183,900	152,000
Sioux City, Iowa	315,000	196,000
St. Paul, Minn	195,000	146,000
Louisville, Ky	132,000	167,000
Cleveland, Ohio	203,000	175,000
Wichita, Wis	60,000	46,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	45,700	43,000
Bloomington, Ill	40,700	38,900
Above and all other 9		8,805,000
	, ,	Current.

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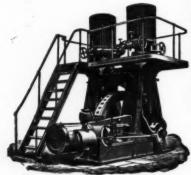
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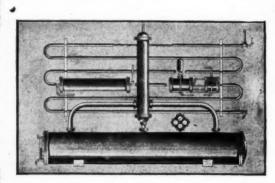
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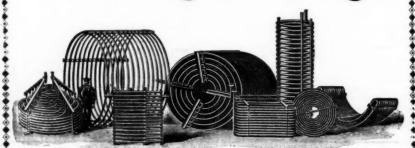
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Ice and Refrigeration

-Canton, Miss., is a place of only about 4,000 population, but it has an up-to-date ice factory turning out 30 tons daily.

-The South Pittsburg (Pa.) ice plant will double its capacity, the four-ton machine not being able to meet the demands of the city.

The Aurora Ice Company's plant at North White and St. Philip streets, New Orleans, La., has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$40,000. Insurance, about \$30,000. It is owned by Mr. De Reyner. He is also President of the company. The plant was built in 1898. There was a 55-ton ice machine in the plant.

-E. B. Corned, the new manager of the new Fish & Ice Company, of Punta Gorda, Fla., from Philadelphia, has arrived in that city. The first building for this company, 80 x 190 feet, was blown down in a big storm. The new building is about 100 x 210 feet, and is about completed. The entire cost of the plant will be not far from \$420,000.

—A new company is being formed in Peterson, N. J., to fight the ice trust. George Spangenmacher is the promoter of the new enterprise. He has purchased a tract of land where the Squaw Brook intersects the old High Mountain road above Haledon. County Engineer has drawn plans for a dam, which is to hold back the waters of the Squaw Brook sufficiently to create a pond having a surface of 17 acres. The new company will supply ice next season in competition with the trust.

—A gentleman identified with the newly

formed Manhattan Ice Company, of 44 Broadway, New York, which will be run in opposition to the ice trust, said that while there would be two plants built for the making of artificial ice, their location and capacity had not been determined upon. The output might be 150 to 250 tons daily for each of the plants. Stockholders would pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton for the ice delivered to them. The current price for "heavy trade" ice is 25 cents per 100 pounds, or \$5 a ton.

One of the uses for the refrigerating machine is found in mining. At great depths, or at comparatively shallow depths in some mines, work on valuable veins of metal or coal has had to be abandoned because of the heat. It is reported that in some of the shafts of the Rand gold mines in South Africa this problem is already being presented. In some places 5,000 or 6,000 feet, and in most places 12,000 feet, is declared to be the limit at which men would be capable of working. But refrigerating engineers declare that with the use of modern refrigerating apparatus to cool the air it will be quite possible to go several thousand feet lower in case a rich vein of precious metal or even coal warranted the additional expense.

—Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, reports to the State Department as follows: "The ice habit is making rapid progress in Great Britáin, due largely to the incessant clamor for ice in hotels and public places by the thousands of traveling Ameri-

cans. Not very long ago, the attendants of public places in England, where nearly everything except ice was provided, would be insulting if one complained because ice could not be had. To-day, all first-class places have a few small lumps swimming in a glass dish, and you pick these out with sugar tongs: and in country inns and even in second-class public houses, they apologize for not having it. Though very few saloons and restaurants have refrigerators, many private residences now own them; and there would be far more general use of ice if companies were organized to distribute it from house to house. As it is, one must secure it almost by favor from the fishmonger. Last summer was an unusually hot one, and all the American refrigerators in stock in England, by consignment or otherwise, were sold. Properly handled, there is good opportunity in England for American refrigerator manufacturers. Cold storage is a growing business here, and large brewers are putting in extensive cold-storage machinery plants; but American manufacturers in this line are not, to my knowledge, in evidence. Yesterday's issue of the London 'Daily Mail' had an article on ice. In this, the yearly consumption of ice in England was estimated at 450,000 tons (long) and in London at 160,000 tons, and the paper added: 'The demand is rapidly increasing, now that the public have awakened to an intelligent appreciation of the cheapness and usefulness of the commodity.' One London ice company is credited with having a permanent storage of 10,000 tons to meet unusual hot weather demands, daily supplies being taken direct from ships which bring it from the mountain lakes of Norway: and, of course, a good deal of ice is manufactured.

—The supply of natural ice in Newark, N. J., is beginning to run short. The larger companies have enough of the cold commodity

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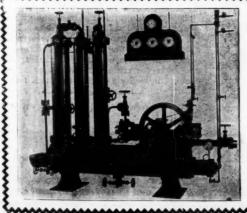
says Waco (Tex.) Refrigerating & C. S. Co., referring to a wall recently torn down in which P. & B. GIANT INSULATING PAPER had been placed 8 years before, "the paper was found to be in as good condition as when first put in." This is a record that can't be approached by any of P. & B.'s many imitators. Moisture-resisting, containing no tar, no imitation rope stock, ground wood or any other short-lived material, IT MUST LAST! No wonder the prominent refrigerating architects and cold storage experts have adopted it!

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1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

on hand, they say, to supply their regular customers, but they will be unable to take on the smaller dealers, who are already beginning to turn to them to increase their sup-As yet, however, there is no prosplies. pect of a raise in price, although it is probably that the price of natural ice will be increased later on. The shortage of natural ice increases the demand for the manufactured product. Manufacturers of ice are daily receiving calls from dealers in natural ice, and they have become so frequent that it is stated the manufacturing concerns will have difficulty in supplying the demand. But in spite of this, one of the largest local ice manufacturers said that the price of his commodity positively would not be raised, whatever other dealers might do. The extra demand on the artificial ice companies is a fairly accurate, measure of the condition of the natural ice market, for the shorter the supply of natural ice, the greater becomes the extra demand for the artificial product. At one of the largest ice manufacturing plants in Newark it was said that, with the increased facilities and accommodations recently added to the concern, 190 tons a day were being turned Very little, if any, of this can be stored, as it is barely sufficient to supply the daily demand. Of the stored supply, not more than 1 900 tons were left. The company has disposed this year of 4,682 tons more than up to the same time last year, which shows that the natural ice crop is considerably smaller. Every day numbers of small dealers come in to ask for a certain number of tons a week, to help out their own supplies, but the company has been obliged to refuse all new customers, as it can barely keep abreast of the demand of its old patrons. There is no immediate danger of an ice famine, it is said, but the crop has been very short, and many of the smaller dealers will have great difficulty in supplying their customers.

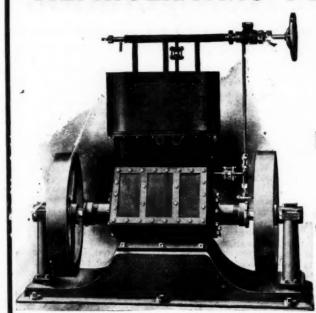
U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Before the Board of Appraisers in New York:

The goods in question are described in the report of the appraiser as consisting of 36 bales of dried beef, such as is known in California as jerked beef. Duty was assessed by the Collector at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 275 of the tariff act of 1897, which provided for meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for." The claim made in the provided for." The claim made in the protests is that the merchandise is dutiable under Section 6, either at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as an enumerated manufactured article, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article.

The board finds in re Petry (G. A. 4290) that certain sliced beets, which had been kiln-dried, were dutiable under the provision in paragraph 241 of said act of 1897, for "all vegetables prepared or preserved," rather than as "vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for," under paragraph 257. or as free of duty under the provision in paragraph 617 for "vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for." On appeal to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, this decision was affirmed. Adopting an analogous construction as to the meaning of the words "prepared or preserved," as appearing in said paragraph 275 and applicable to meats of all kinds, we are of opinion that the beef in question is especially provided for in said paragraph. This would operate to take it entirely out of the purview of said Section 6, which covers only such articles as are not specially provided for in the tariff act. This conclusion is in harmony with board decisions in re Ellinger (G. A. 2364), on dried turtle

REFRIGERATING PLANTS



Butchers, Packers,

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Restaurants, Hotels, &c.

Special attention given to Small Plants for Markets.

One to Thirty Tons.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

35 OSCEOLA STREET,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

meat, and in re Tole (Gr A. 2682), on goose livers, each of which classes of merchandise was held to be prepared or preserved. The protest is overruled, and the decision of the Collector affirmed.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Every feeder, farmer and live stock breeder on the two continents is familiar with the fact that, under the auspices of the various breeding associations of America and the live stock interests of Chicago, there is to be held at Chicago, December 1 to 8 next, the greatest live stock exposition ever held in the world. But little has as yet been said about the home of this great exposition. It has, of course, been taken for granted that a place like Chicago, with its great live stock market, would be thoroughly equipped to take care of an exposition of this character without any incon-But a glimpse into Dexter Park will be of interest to prospective exhibitors, and at the same time familiarize them with the place that their live stock is to be shown in next December.

The pure-bred live stock for this exposition will be unloaded at Dexter Park chutes; the unloading platform is attached to the first buildings of Dexter Park, so that no inconvenience will be found in taking the animals from the cars to house them. Dexter Park contains stable capacity for three thousand head of cattle, with a new pavilion in course of construction for the pure-bred hogs and sheep which will also come direct to the exposition without going through the public yards. The chief feature of Dexter Park. "The Am-

phitheatre," is a building two hundred feet wide by six hundred feet long, having a tanbark track one-eighth of a mile long running through the center; under the dome—in amphitheatre style—is seating capacity for six thousand people. The judging and showing of the cattle will take place under this dome and on the tan-bark track. The building is built of stone, brick and steel and is as near fire-proof as possible, and is so constructed as to resemble, in point of daylight lighting, a crystal palace. It is heated by steam coils throughout, and at night is so brilliantly illuminated by electricity that night is turned into day; each of the buildings in Dexter Park are similarly lighted.

There is no building in the world dedicated to pure-bred live stock expositions and sales to compare with this great structure. The visitors can pass from building to building in Dexter Park without suffering any inconvenience or exposure to the weather. The arrangements will be so perfect during this exposition that visitors can, within three minutes' walk, pass from the pure-bred exhibition to the fat stock and range show, and from there to the great packing and slaughtering exhibits within another three minutes.

It will therefore be seen that there is no place on the continent to compare with Chicago's Dexter Park Amphitheatre to hold such a live stock exposition in. Nothing will be left undone by the live stock interests of Chicago and the management of the exposition to make the visitors feel that they have attended in reality a world's live stock fair.

Larger receipts of Texas grass cattle are expected.

PIPE COVERINGS Steam

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS FXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wocl. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffa.o, N. Y.

Answers to Correspondents.

O. M., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- (1) Lard oils and grease stearine can be made from grease with little trouble or expense. The grease stearine is used for soap-making, and the oils for lubricating purposes. (2) Yes, you require a pump for forcing the pressed-out oil through the filter press. (3) The cold test of lard oil is not a troublesome factor in summer, but must receive careful attention in winter. (4) There is very little market for No. 2 lard oil, and still less for the stearine from making

"SUBSCRIBER."-The titre or hardness of a tallow is the solidifying point of the fatty acids of the tallow, and not the solidifying point of the tallow itself. When melting point is mentioned, that means the temperature at which the tallow itself becomes fluid or liquid, a very different thing from the temperature at which the fatty acids of the tallow

solidify.

JOHN SCHUEFTEL, GREEN BAY, WIS .- The cattle food made from yeast you refer to has been patented recently in Eng-The process consists in cooking the yeast to burst its cells. It is then dried and ground and then mixed with cereals, seeds, brewers' grains, etc., and formed into cakes or meal.

The Brown Soap Company, of Manitowoc, Vis., has been organized. The factory will of be built for some time as the site is not Wis., has be not be built yet selected.

HERMAN BRAND, DEA! ER IN

FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES

443 East 57th St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the City. Country orders Solicited.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: William J. Alers (Watson & Gibson, brokers), by Henry C. Cooke, and Siegmund Levor (Cumming & Stockbridge, commission merchants), by Geo. W. Copland.

Visitors at the Exchange: John T. Sickell, D. E. Richardson, R. G. Beumont, George A. Gerlach, James Bradley and W. F. Rubins, Chicago; A. B. Custer, Toledo; M. W. Hunt,

Indianapolis; George D. Evans, Lisbon, Ohio; Lawrence Morris, Philadelphia; C. R. Borling, London: David Gillespie, London.

C. Ludy's Sons' tallow factory at 1507-09-11 Mascher st., Philadelphia, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$7,000. Covered by insurance.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

Cottonseed and Linseed Mill Machinery.

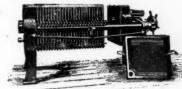
FILTER PRESSES for all purposes

Steam and Power PUMPS for All Purposes.

BOILER FEED PUMPS, HYDRAULIC PUMPS, AIR PUMPS, VACUUM PUMPS.

AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS.

Jet-CONDENSERS-Surface.



AIR COMPRESSORS OF VARIOUS TYPES. FEED WATER HEATERS

using exhaust steam, and supply boilers with pure hot water. If interested in these lines, address

THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO.

290 Lehman Street......DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



Pork M

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	per ton.	per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lb.
Oil cake	. 10/	12/6	18
Bacon		22/6	22
Lard, tierces		22/6	22
Cheese		30/	2 M.
Butter		30/	2 M.
Tallow		22/6	99
Beef, per tierce		4/6	22
Pork, per bbl		3/3	22
Direct port U. K.	e Contin	ent, large	steamers.
berth terms, August gust 4/.	3/41/2.	Cork for o	orders, Au-

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY	REC	EIPTS	TO J	ULY 28	
		Cows.	C'lvs. 1.067	Sh'p. 36,679	Hogs. 7.947
Jersey City Sixtieth St	4.062	177	7.958	3.714	1,011
Fortieth St					10,796
W. Sh. R. R Lehigh Valley		42			3,120
Balt. & O. R. R.				520	0,120
Weehawken				* * * *	
Scattering		• • •	60	48	* * *
Totals	11.492	223	9.085	40.961	21,863
Totale last wk			8.221	53,437	29,192

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 28

WEEKLY EXPORTS	TO JU	LI 20.	
	Live Cattle.	Live	. Beef.
Nelson Morris	450		6,725
Armour & Co			2,640
Swarz. & Sulzberger	1,005		5,000
J. Shamberg & Son	1,155		
W. W. Bauer Co	627		0 0 4
Swift & Co			2,358
G. H. Hammond Co			2,100
W. A. Sherman			***
Brown, Snell & Co		***	* * *
Total exports	3,942		18,823
Total exports last week		120	16,868
Boston exports this week		3,374	5,647
Baltimore exports this week.		1,500	
Phila. exports this week	340		1,100
Newport News this week			
Montreal exports this week	2,988	797	
To London		797	7.018
To Liverpool		4.874	16,652
To Glasgow			
To Hull			
To Bristol			
To Newcastle			
To Southampton		* * *	1,900
Totals to all ports Totals to all ports last week.	11,833	5,671 3,492	25,570 29,666

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers \$5.4	5 a	\$5.85
Medium to fair native steers 5.1	5 8	5.40
Common and ordinary native steers 4.3	5 a	5.10
Oven and stags	o a	5.00
Bulls and dry cows 2.0	0 a	4.20
Closel to cholen notive stooms one		
year ago 5.4	o a	0.70

LIVE CALVES.

There has been no change in the incoming of live stock to New York and Jersey during the past week, being not over 5,000 head. The price has lowered somewhat on common veal calves and rose slightly on the primes. We counter quote:

s, a few selected s, prime, per lb	
s, common to good, per	a 41/2

LIVE HOGS.

The receipts of live hogs have been fair during the previous week, but nevertheless prices have not changed. There are no signs

of any present activity. We quote:		5.70
Hoge books	a	5.70
Hogs, light to medium 5.75	8	5.85
Pigs D.DU	ж.	0.00
Roughs 4.70	a	5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been no change in the prices of lambs this week, and trade is particularly dull. Sheep is still at last week's price because of the light run. We quote:

Lambs, bes	t					 a 67
Lambs, fair						 51/2 a 6
Common						 5 8 5
Live sheep,	prin	ne				 4 8 43
Live sheep.	con	mon	to	med!	ium	 31/2 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

Receipts are plenty in live poultry, but the tone in fowls is weak and has a tendency to

be easier. Spring chickens are more plenty, dull and feeling weak and irregular. Tur-keys very dull. Ducks and geese not plenty and choice grades firm but average lots drag-ging. We quote:

Spring chickens, nearby and Western, large, per lb	a	14
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb 12	a	13 131/2
Fowls Roosters, old, per lb	aaa	101/2 61/2 8
Ducks, Western, per pair 50	a	1.00 20

DRESSED BEEF.

The market shows considerable improvement and prices advancing; common Texture abundant and dull.	
Choice native, heavy 81/4 a 8	1/4
Choice native, light 7% a 8	-
Common to fair native 71/2 a 7	3/4
Choice Western heavy	3/4
Choice Western light 71/4 a 7	1/2
Common to fair Texan 6 a 6	14
Good to choice helfers	3/4
Common to fair heifers 6% a 7	
Choice cows 6% a 7	
Common to fair cows 6 a 6	1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags 6% a 7	1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags 6 a 6	3/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls 51/2 a 6	1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Prices have advanced a calves, city dressed veal 11½c. There is still no	(prime) advancing to
dressed veal. Veals, city dressed, prime.	11½

DRESSED HOGS.

There is little demand on the market for dressed hogs. With the exception of dressed pigs prices have remained the same. We

Hogs,	hea	vy	7															٠			7		7%
Hogs,	190		lb	8.						•					۰	0		0	0			a	714
Hogs, Hogs,	160	11	80								e.	÷	6		*				*	*	734	a	7%
Hogs,	140	1	bs	8.	0	9		۰	0	0				0					0		7%	8	71/2
Pigs .		0 1																				a	7%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The dressed sheep and lamb market shows no signs of advancement since last week's quotations, and the market still remains very depressed. We quote:

Lambs,	prin	1e													9		۰		۰		. 10	a	101/2
Lambs, c	om	me	OH	1	to)]	m	le	d	li	u	n	1.			0					. 91/4		
Prime sh	eep			0 0	0	0 1	0 0			0	0	9			0		0	0		0 0	. 8		81/2
Medium Buck she	000				0 1				0		ø		• •	0				•				a	6

DRESSED POULTRY.

The market seems to decrease somewhat from last week's quotations and the demand for fowls is not active. Spring chickens are plenty and lower with only exceptionally fancy large Western salable above 12c for dry picked or 11c for scalded, while small and poor are offering at 8@10c. Near-by chickens also plenty and lower. Near-by spring ducks more plenty to-day, but prices without change. Western ducks generally undesirable. Eastern spring geese slow. Squabs plenty and generally offering mixed at \$1.50@1.75. Frozen poultry quiet. Last six days 4.591 pkgs., previous six days, 3,888 pkgs. We quote:

ICED

Turkeys, hens, av. best	8	23.	9
Turkeys, toms	-	a	7
Turkeys, poor	5		6
Broilers, Phila., selected, large	17		
Broilers, Phila., mixed sizes	14		
Drollers, I mid., mixed sizes	14	a	
Broilers, Penn., per lb	13	8	15
Broilers, Western and Southwestern, dry picked, 3 lbs. and over aver.			
pair, per lb		n	12
Brollers, Western and Southwestern, scalded, 3 lbs. and over average to			-
pair, per lb		n	11
Brollers, Western and Southwestern.			
under 3 lbs. average	8		10
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime.		a	11
Fowls, Western, scalded		a	10
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average		_	
small		0	10
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average			
large		a	10
Fowls, Southern and Southwestern,			
_prime	10	-	10
Fowls, poor to good			-
a cuttal boot to Boodittititititititititi	0	-	

Old roosters, per lb	5	n	51/2
Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb.	13	8	14
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.	10	a	11
Ducks, East. & L. I. Sp., per lb			11
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.00	a	2.25
Squabs mixed ner dozen	1 50	-	1 7%

PROVISIONS.

There are no changes in the provision market except the price of Western pork loins which rose slightly. Business is slow and no improvement to any extent is looked for. We

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	1116 .	10
Omoned name, to the gretage	11.72	1 24
Smoked bams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	111/2 1	1 12
Smoked hams, heavy	1	11
California hams, smoked, light	814 1	9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8 1	814
Smoked bacon, boneless	11 1	1114
Smoked bacon (rib in)		11
Daled boof note		
Dried beef sets		1614
Smoked beef tongues, per lb	17 4	18
Smoked shoulders	8 1	814
Pickled bellies, light	10 1	10%
Pickled bellies, heavy	814	9 2
Proch north lains often	2017	
Fresh pork loins, city	10%	11.
Fresh pork loins, Western	81/2 1	10

LARDS.

Pure r	efined	larde	for	Eu	rop	e		7.40	-7.	50
Pure r	efine	lard	for	So	. Al	mer	ica.	8.00	-8.	25
Pure r	efine	d lard	for	Brs	izil	(ker	28).	9.15	-9.	40
Compo	unds-	-Dom	estic						-	
-		Expe	ort .						-	
Prime	Wes	tern 1	ards					7.15	-7.	25
Prime	city	lards.						61/4	8	634
Prime	lard	steari	ne .				-	8	8	- / 6
Prime	oleo	stear	ne				A	7%	a	734

FISH.

During the previous week the fish market has been quiet. Blue fish has been more plenty than last week and Western salmon more bountiful. Large soft crabs have fallen in price quite some as will be seen in many others. Spanish mackerel are not plenty. We quote: quote:

Cod, heads off 5	a	6
Cod, heads on 3	a	4
Halibut, White	a	14
Halibut, Grey 6	8	8
Bluefish, small green 5	a	6
Bluefish, large, green 61/2	a	7
Eels, skinned 6	8	10
Eels, skin on 4	a	6
Salmon, Eastern	a	28
Salmon, Western	a	18
Lobsters, large14	a	15
Lobsters, medium 9		10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large10		124
Mackerel, small 8		10
Mackerel, large, native20	8	22
Mackerel, medium, native 6	a	8
Soft crabs, large	a	80
Soft crabs, medium		50
Weakfish, green 3	8	
Sea bass, Eastern 6	a	
Sea bass, Jersey 5	a	6
Haddock 31/2		4
Kingfish, native18	8	20
Prawn		75
Porgies	8	4
Butterfish 4	a	5
Flukes	a	4
Green turtles	8	19

BUTTER.

The receipts are more moderate this week and indications point to less surplus stock than that of last week. Prices generally steady. The State dairy is quiet, but in very small supply. Imitation creamery and best current packed factory are steady, and extras are selling fairly well at 19½c. Receipts last six days, 46,448 pkgs.; previous six days, 52,065 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb	a	
Creamery, firsts		19
Creamery, seconds		18
		17
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	8	181/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, firsts171/2	21	18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy18	a	181/2
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts171/2	a	
State dairy tubs, seconds	a	17
State dairy, tubs, thirds	a	16
Western, imitation creamery, extra171/2	a	
Western imitation creamery, firsts16	a	161/2
Western, imitation creamery, lower		
grades	n	1514
Western factory, June make, fancy 16	n	161/2
Western factory, current pac., finest.15%	a	/8
Western factory, current pac., micst. 15%		1514
Western factory, seconds	a	1078
Western factory, or dairy, lower		4.00
grades14	а	15
Renovated butter, fancy17	a	1714
Renovated butter common to prime 15	9	1616

CHEESE.

While there was little if any improvement in the demand for large colored cheese, sup-plies are quite moderate, and the tone a trifle firmer, but little if any improvement in large white. Small colored in good demand and have cleaned up closely with tone firm on fancy grades. Small white plenty, dull and

weak. Skims in moderate supply and choice grades steady, especially small sizes. Receipts last six days, 37.781 boxes; previous six days, 45,345 boxes. We quote:

NEW.

State, full cream, white, large fancy. State, full cream, white, large, good	a	91/8
to choice 87%	a	9
State, full cream, colored, large, fcy. State, full cream, col'd, large, good to	a	91/4
choice	a	91%
State, full cream, large, poor to fair 8	a	83/4
State, full cream, small, white, fancy. 91/2	a	934
State, full cream, small, col'd, fey 10	a	
State, full cream, small, good to		
choice 91/8	a	91/4
State, full cream, small, poor to fair, 81/2	a	9
State, light skims, large, choice 71/2	a	73/4
State, light skims, small, choice 8	a	81/4
State, part skims, prime 6	a	61/2
State, part skims, fair to good 41/2		51/2
State, part skims, common 3	a	4
Full skims 2	a	21/2

EGGS.

A steady moderate demand was reported and with lighter receipts the market was well sustained. Receivers report a number of marks showing greater loss than last week being ½c a dozen to the case. Good packings from Southwestern sections work out moderately at about 12c, and the lower qualities have a very fair call. Dirties and checks are in good demand and firm, the best candled dirties selling at 969½c. Receipts last six days, 53,064 cases; previous six days, 50,864 cases. We quote:

Penn. and State, average, prime, per doz. 16 a 17
Western, Northerly sections, choice. 17
Western and Southwestern, fair to good 14½ a 15

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.		
State and Penn, fcy. mixed per doz.	a	17
State and Penn., good to prime 14	a	16
Western, closely selected, fancy 14	a	15
Westerly sections, good to choice 121/2	a	131/2
Western and Southwestern, fair to good 11	a	12
Western and Southwestern, inferior. 10	a	101/2
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs2.70	a	2.85
Western, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cases	a	2.55
Western, checks, average best, per 30 doz. cs. 1.80	a	2.10
Western culls inferior, 30 doz. cs 1.20	a	1.50

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There has been but little business in fer-tilizers this week, and fishing has been very poor. The same may also be said of stocks of Western Tankage and Blood. We quote:

RASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

BASIS NEW YORK DEL	IVERY.			
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.50	a	20.00	
Bone meal, raw, per ton	24.00		24.50	
None meat, raw, per con	1 801/			
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.047	i er	4.00	72
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.75		1.80	
Bone black, spent, per ton Dried blood, New York, 12-13	13.00	8	13.50	•
Dried blood, New York, 12-13			-	
per cent. ammonia	2.15	a	2.20	1
Dried blood, West, high gr., fine				
	2.224	. 9	2.27	1/6
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,	/			12
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., t. o. b.,	10.00			
Chicago Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,	18.00		10.00	
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,				
Chicago	14.50	8.	15.00	,
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.,	*			
Chicago	14.00	9	14.50	1
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.,	44.00	-		
	12.00	-	10 20	
Chicago	13.00	as.	13.50	,
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New				
York	. 7.00	a	7.50	
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York,	2.10	a	2.20	
York				
o. b., 2,000 lbs	10.50		11.2	5
Plah same detail (at factory)	21.00			
Fish scrap, dried (at factory)	21.00	a	22.00	,
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for ship-				
ment, per 100 lbs	2.80	a	2.82	1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100				
lbs. spot		23	2.87	1/
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100		**		**
	2.721/4		9.75	
lbs.	4.1472	a	4.00	,
South Carolina phosphate rock,				
ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b.,				
Charleston	6.50		7.70	5
South Carolina phosphate rock,				
undried, f. o. b., Ashley River,				
per 2,400 lbs	3.90		4.00	
The same, dried	4.25		4.50	
The same, dried	1.20	-	3.00	,
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO	QUANTI	TY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70		8.95	
Kainit, Buildhent, per 2,240 lbs.				
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60		10.65	
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	8.	7.25	•
Murlate potash, 80 per cent., fu-				
ture shipment	1.78		1.85	5
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-		_		
store	1.83		1.90	1
Double manure salt (48 a 49	1.00	-	1.00	,
Podnie manure suit (48 # 49				
per cent. less than 21/2 per				
cent, chlorine), to arrive, per				
ID. (basis 40 per cent.)	1.01	2	1.13	\$
Sulphate potash, to arrive (ba-				
sis 90 per cent.)	1.994	6.0	2 115	1.5
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per	2.00 7	2 44		- 7
unit. S. P.	901		97	

lly

16

161/4

1514

15 17¼ 16¼

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

During July Ammoniates were in demand. The market was held firmly. Buyers bought reluctantly, but on every sale producers pre-

tensions were advanced. Winter contracts of packers tankabe are in special request, but prices named are considered mostly prohibi-

tory.

The fish catch on the Coast has been un-

The fish catch on the Coast has been unsatisfactory.

The general features of the Eastern and Middle States trade are good. The wheat crop is large, fruit abundant and in good condition, and a heavy fall trade expected.

In the South also the situation, with high prices for cotton likely to prevail, promises well for business next fall and winter.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$20.00@20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$19.00@19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.50@18.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 and 20 per cent., \$13.00@13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.67½@81.72½per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.15@2.20 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.00 and 10 f. o. b. factory; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.85 @2.87½ c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.80.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP-

60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs. 80 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼ to 3¼ cts 80 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct. 81 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12½ per 100 lbs. Borax, 7½, 9c. lb. Talc, 1¼, 1½c. lb. Palm oil, 5½, 5¾c. lb. Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon. Yellow oilve oil, 65-70c. gallon. Green olive oil foots, 6½, 6½c. lb. Cochin cocoanut oil, 6-6½c. lb. Cottonseed oil, 37½, 38c. gallon.	PLIES.
Talc, 1½-1½c, lb. Palm oil, 5½-5½c, lb. Green olive oil, 80-65c, gallon. Yellow olive oil, 65-70c, gallon. Green olive oil foots, 6½-6½c, lb. Cochin cocoanut oil, 65½-6; lb. Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5½-6c, lb. Cottonseed oil, 37½-38c, gallon. Rosin: M, \$2.50; N, \$2.80; W, G., \$3; W, W	76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2c2.15c. for 60 pr. ct 60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs. 98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½ to 3½ cts 58 pr. ct. Pure Alkall, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct. 48 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12½ per 100 lbs.
	Tale, 1¼-1¼c. lb. Palm oil, 5¼-5¾c. lb. Green oilve oil, 60-65c. gallon. Yellow oilve oil, 65-70c. gallon. Green oilve oil foots, 6¼-6¾c. lb. Cochin cocoanut oil, 6-6¾c. lb. Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5%-6c. lb. Cottonseed oil, 37½-38c. gallon. Rosin: M, \$2.50; N, \$2.80; W, G., \$3; W, W.
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BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	.55 to 65c. a piece.
Calves' head, scalded	
Sweet breads, veal	
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair.
Calves' livers	
Beef kidneys	
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece.
Livers, beef	40 to 60c. a plece.
Oxtails	
Hearts, beef	
Rolls, beef	
Tenderloins, beef	
Lambs' fries	8 to 10c. a pair.

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shift bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per		
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs	8	60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs, cut, per	,	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs		40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100		
bones, per 2,000 lbs		80.00
Hoofs	1	25 00
Horns, 71/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st		
quality\$2.50	a	\$2.60
•		

	 	 -	
Ordinary shop fat Suet, fresh and heavy Shop bones, per cwt	 	 	 1%
Suet, fresh and heavy	 	 	 3%
Shop bones, per cwt	 	 	 30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

As will be seen the prices have lowered considerably during the previous week; changes having been made in every item in the line. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb .
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each
No 9 calfeline	non Ib
No. 2 calfskins No. 2 calfskins, 9-12	per ib.
No. 2 caliskins, 9-12	each.
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14	
No. 1 Grassers	per lb .
No. 1 Grassers, 9-12	each.
No. 1 Grassers, 12-14	each
No. 2 Grassers	
No. 2 Grassers, 12-14	onch.
No. 1 heavy Kips	
No. 2 heavy Kips	each.
Tick heavy Kips	each.
No. 1 Kips	each.
No. 2 Klps	each.
No. 1 grass Kips	each
No. 2 grass Kips	oach
No. 2 grass Kips	each.
Ticky Kips	eacn.
Branded heavy Kips	each.
Branded Kips	each.
Branded Skins	each

SAURAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp.,	wide, per bundle 70 wide, per keg, 50 bund. \$35.00	
Sheep, imp.,	medium, per bundle 50	
Sheep, imp.,	per bundle med 46	
	per bundle, narrow 34	
Hog. America	in, tcs., per lb 38	

Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog. American, 1/2 bbls., per lb	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	916
Roof cute wounds non the	8 1/2
Beef guts, rounds, per lb 2 a	
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	9 14
Beef gunts, bungs, per lb	6
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	45
Beef guts, m'dles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	
Poof guts, in ties, per set, 1.0.b. Chic.	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb 8 a	9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's 3 a	4 1/4
Russian rings	20

SPICES.

The market has advanced slightly this week the price of Sing, white pepper being advanced Ic per lb. on both whole and ground. With this exception the prices are the same. We

Penner.	Sing. black	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper.	Sing. White	99	14% 23
epper.	Penang, White	19	20
l'epper.	Red. Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper,	Shot	15	
Allspice		8	iò
Coriande	er	4	6
Mace.		10	14
mace		42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude														3.621/2	a	3.70
Refined-Granulated	l	4								9		0	•	414	8	414
Crystals Powdered																5
Powdered	0	٥	0	0 1	0	0.0	0	0	0	۰	0	0	۰	4%		

THE GLUE MARKET.

	-4	•																																						
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OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market in Rotterdam for choice quality has advanced to 48 florins and is

Neutral lard is in a very good position and is selling readily at 46; some packers ask 47.

A better demand is coming in now for butter oil for new crop shipment.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 3.-Beef-Extra India mess dull, 72s. 6d.; prime mess dull, 64s, 9d. Pork-Prime mess, Western, firm, 70s. Lard -American refined, in pails, steady, 36s. 6d.; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 35s. Hams -Short cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 48s. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., dull, 38s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., dull, 43s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., dull, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 fbs., dull, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull. 39s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 40s. Shoulders-Square, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 34s. 6d. Cheese-American finest, white, firm, 47s.; do. colored, firm, 47s. 6d. Tallow-Prime city firm, 25s.; Australian, in London, firm, 26s.

During the past year the exports of deerskins from British Columbia have been 20. 000, much larger than for several years past, as the owners have been holding them for better prices. These deerskins were of the average weight of 225 pounds per 100 skins, and were sold in British Columbia at 18 and 19 cents per pound. They were all sent to the United States-principally to Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. Deer have measurably disappeared from British Columbia, and it is understood that the provincial parliament of that province, in obedience to public sentiment, will pass a law absolutely prohibiting the export of deerskins in any state, which will, of course, effectually extinguish the export trade in that article from the port of Victoria.

Retail Department

THE CUT-RATE CUSSER.

A fellow came down Third avenue, New York city, the other day cussing now and then a nice looking butcher shop here and there in which ladies called over each other's shoulders like this: "When can I be served?" "Oh, dear, it is terrible." The men at the blocks were working like ticket sellers at a circus wagon. So there was no complaint against the service nor against the meat. It was simply the exclamation of the anxious, patient waiter for her turn.

The "cusser" stood outside one of these busy meat hives and growled to himself like this: "It's these kind o' dogs thet cuts the heart an' chance 'f doin' a little business out'n us little butchers!"

"Are you a butcher?" a representative of The National Provisioner asked.

"I've got a little shop at -- Third avenue, but sich pigs es him (pointing within) kills trade."

The number of his market was taken. The prices of the owner of the crowded market were also taken by our representative, and a note made of the grade of meat sold. The meat and the prices seemed all right. An inspection was then made of Third avenue. The the shop at outside was placarded with cheap signs holding out prices which were fully a third less than those of the market which he had just "cussed" out. The service inside was simply "rotten," the meat was fair, also sold at a ridiculously low price-for an honest pound-if it was honest. The shop was neglected, and each sale of meat hit the scales as if that particular cut was meant to break them. Then it was jerked from the jiggling things and wrapped up in precipitous haste, as if the shop was packed, though only one or two customers stood about. What was the matter? The people lost confidence in the market, the pounds didn't seem to be pounds, and they fell light. The rapid weighing frightened the ladies, and they went elsewhere, where they paid more for meat, and seemed to get a pound for their money which cut up into more pieces at the table than did the low-priced pound at the cut-rate market with the giggling scales. Cut right, weigh right, sell right, and things will be right.

CHOICE HOUND STEAKS.

In speaking of the "dog habit" in China, the "Meat Trades Journal" says: Certain breeds of cats and dogs are in great demand, as being more nutritious than others, and therefere the butchers charge accordingly. As we have our lamb season, so the Chinese have their dog senson, for it is the custom in some part of the country for the people to eat dog "to fortify themselves against the coming At present the Chinese look like having a warm time so that the butchers there must be putting up the price of dog.

THE NEW NATIONAL GAME LAW.

The following is the national game law recently passed by Congress and known as the "Lacey Bill:"

To enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time collect and publish useful information as to the propagation, uses and preservation of such birds.

And the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States of any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture: Provided. that nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

The importance of the mongoose, the socalled "flying foxes," or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any persons or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts

thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory or district in which the same were killed. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State. Territory or district in which the same are killed.

Sec. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in Section 1 of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evas ion or violation of this act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. That all dead bodies or parts thereof of any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such States or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

How to Pack Eggs for Long Keeping.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded portant that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of the white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only odorless materials should be used when packing them.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

** Fred Ware, the prominent butcher at Pasadena, Cal., went hunting in the moun-tains of California a few days ago, got lost and was nearly dead when his party found

"STEEL KING" ICE BALANCE

200 Weighs 200 pounds by 2 pounds. 300 Weighs 300 pounds by 5 pounds. 400 Weighs 400 pounds by 5 pounds.

Weigns 400 pounds by 5 pounds. The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains the good points of other makes, and in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market

It is made entirely of steel through-out. Absolutely no castings to break. No screws to shake loose. The dial is much longer than other makes and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black fig-ures.

ures. Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring can-not be strained beyond its capac-

ity.
It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing cap on top and turning screw slightly—thus insuring a permanent scale.
Any part can be supplied separately and replaced by owner, without returning scale to factory.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO. CHICAGO.

Greater Dew York Ttems

** Chr. Kummel, of 809 Columbus avenue. has admitted his son to partnership. He is doing well for the boy, but better for himself, as the boy is an earnest hard worker,

** Otto Geiss, of 587 Ninth avenue, is the only butcher in the United States who grows grass and beautiful plants in his window. He is a well-known and popular young man, being the captain of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, and conducts a prosperous market.

** Mr. Berliner, former manager of the World Beef Co., at 759 Tenth avenue, has purchased that business and we know that under his shrewd and careful management it will be most successful.

** Charles Groll, Jr., is the youngest successful butcher on the West Side. He does all the buying and manages the entire business of a large and prosperous store. Being only 20 years of age, it is to his credit. We can safely say that he is the youngest manager in the city. If there are any younger we would be glad to hear from them.

** Eddie Hauser, of Newark, N. J., the son of the well-known slaughterer, had a serious accident while driving a "green" horse, The horse bolted and threw him, fracskull. He is now at the turing his where we trust his German Hospital recovery will be rapid. The Provisioner extends its sympathy.

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** The old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun," has come to grief. The representative of The Provisioner has seen a novelty in butcher frocks in a certain large market where the men wore frocks with sleeves cut off above the elbows, nicely finished off with pearl buttons. It saves the trouble of rolling up the sleeves and is much cooler.

** August Ruisinger, a handy contract getter and a handy man at handling certain moneys is now in the toil with the Armour Packing Company for irregularity in business, General Eastern Manager C. C. Galbraith, of the company, is after this agent in Greater New York. The matter is being aired before the Adams Street Court.

** Sam Krowswitz, the sausage seller at 51 First street, New York city, got into a hot argument at Coney Island last week with a Greek. The latter closed the argument by shoving a knife into the sausage man. He is held for it.

** One of the New York city delegates to the Retail Butchers' State Convention at Niagara Falls, week before last, thought that the "News butcher" was in some way connected with the meat business and had a shop somewhere. "Are you a delegate, too? he asked. "I'm a news butcher." Some on explained. It wasn't Louis Goldschmit.

** The following are the New York State delegates to the National Retail Butchers' convention, which meets at Saratoga in

Robert T. Millemann, Brooklyn; Noah Harrison, Schenectady; De Witt Clinton Fredenrich, Albany; Fred Eckenspeyger, Lockport; Michael J. Fay, Saratoga; Jacob Johnson, Rochester; Patrick E. De Lee, Troy; Meyer Bloch, West Side, New York; Arthur Bloch, East Side, New York; James Bell, Buffalo; John Gambel, Niagara Falls; F. B. Wilson, Dunkirk; J. C. Drescher, Syracuse; P. C. Jennings, Watertown, and E. Wm, Reusswig, Utica.

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health ment inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, August 1: Beef, 6,500 lbs.; veal, 1,400 lbs.; mutton, 250 lbs.; pork, 5,415 lbs.; poultry, 4,400 lbs.; associated meats, 350 lbs. Total, 18,315 lbs.

REVOKING SMOKEHOUSE PERMITS.

The New York City Board of Health has revoked the following additional permits to use smokehouses in the Borough of Manhattan at the addresses hereunder given:

950 First avenue. Tenth avenue.
Ninth avenue.
First avenue.
Eleventh avenue.
Eleventh avenue.

Eleventh avenue.
Tenth avenue.
Tenth avenue.
Ninth avenue.
Ninth avenue.
Eleventh avenue.
East Fifty-ninth street.
Ninth avenue.
Tenth avenue.
East Fifty-fourth street.
Second avenue.
Second avenue.
Ninth avenue. $\frac{586}{426}$

C92 Ninth avenue. 996 First avenue. 629 Third avenue.

629 Third avenue.
376 Tenth avenue.
271 and 273 Seventh avenue.
423 First avenue.
810 Second avenue.
968 First avenue.
894 Second avenue.
659 Ninth avenue.
1014 Second avenue.
1035 Avenue C.
1043 Second avenue.
670 Tenth avenue. 670 Tenth avenue.

670 Tenth avenue.
1507 Avenue A.
1164 First avenue.
1374 Avenue A.
426 East Seventy-third street.
1453 First avenue.
1605 First avenue.
1356 First avenue.
1373 First avenue.
1134 First avenue.

1140 First avenue. 494 East Seventy-fourth street.

The Nerve of I. Gunther.

That nerve is not lacking among butchers is amply demonstrated by the fact of a man having sufficient nerve in the first place to buy an old run down market that has been for sale for years, tearing out the old fixtures and at great expense fitting it up with entire new and handsome fixtures, and in the second place opening in the middle of July, which, as everyone knows is the worst time of year for butchers. His nerve was rewarded by immediate success. He has one of the handsomest markets on Third avenue, which he has named the "New Victoria Market." Its exact location is 1572 Third avenue. Five employees, two drivers and three boys, are always on the hustle. His arrangement of electric light is perfect, palms and flowers are blooming and he is blessed with having his cashier for a partner, to whose able efforts much of his success is due. In fact his partner is also his wife and she has the reputation of being one of the best cashiers in the city. When the representative of The Provisioner was present the lady was making change with each hand, booking orders and eating her lunch at the same time. She is one of the few women who are the means of making a business eminently successful. The Provisioner wishes them continued success.

Pranks of Strange Boys.

Butchers should be careful how they send strange boys to collect bills on C. O. D. orders, Mr. Emil Haas, the well-known Columbus avenue butcher, had a young man named "Eddie" in his employ, who, after collecting a C. O. D. order of \$1, kept the money. It is not the amount. It is the principle. A word to the wise is sufficient. Mr. Haas is a prince of good fellows, and he takes this way of warning his friends.

BRITON AND BOER.

BY ALEXANDER McCARTHY. (The butcher poet-laureate.)

We publish below a Boer epic by New York's butcher-poet. The sentiments are his own. We give these verses as an answer to the claim that a knight of the cleaver is never wooed by the muse, and that his literary ability is limited to his knowledge of cuts and

With tyrant ambition
Fierce Buller set out
To scourge to submission
Brave Boers of the South;
Bold knights were elated
And thrilled with delight, And eagerly waited To share in the fight.

All reckless of ruin
That soldierly star,
The lordly Methuen
Went forth to the war.
With knights and with nobles
All gallantly grand
To crimson in bloodshed
The Boers' fair land.

The Sirdar of Khartoum
And Kandhara's lord,
For genius and valor
Resplendently starred,
Like eagles went speeding
To pounce on the prize
Which conquest for Britain
Held forth to their eyes.

With Warren, Dundonald And Gatacre gay Were White and bold Cleary In warlike array; And French and fierce Kelly, Their prowess once seen, Oom Paul should surrender And bow to the Queen.

With kilted Highlanders With kilted Highlanders
Were fierce fusileers,
Colonials and lancers,
With death-dealing spears.
A host that was mighty
And brave to behold,
The sunset's bright splendors
Their scarlet and gold.

Fierce spoke the bold Briton:
"Those Boers are but hogs,
"Remember Majuba,
"And kill them like dogs! "No mercy for foemen
"The flat sent forth,
"Their slaughter shall make us
"Most excellent sport."

On, on, to Pretoria!
Burgher and Boer;
To Britain, the mighty,
Their standard shall lower; With frolic and feasting There greet the glad day Carousing through Christmas As conquerors may.

As startles the thunder Which rends a clear sky, As swift as the lighting Fast flashing on high: And fierce as the tempest O'er ocean's deep blue, So burst from their ambush Boer volleys so true.

So startled the cohorts
Which fight for the Crown,
So fast from each volley
The red lines go down;
So fiercely aggressive
The men who defend
Their homes from oppression
Shall fight to the end.

Oft since was regretted Bold Buller's vain boast, Oft since was augmented His vanishing host. Still fights the Bold Boer For kopje and veldt, And still by the Briton His vengeance is felt.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.... N' CONVICTION WITH ANY CHER HI LIST

Local and Dersonal

** "Birmingham, Ala., controls the price of pig," said a Southern delegate to a Western delegate to the Republican national con-"Allow vention at Philadelphia last Tuesday. me to inform you, my friend, that Chicago rules the pork market." "I was talking about iron," snarled the first. "Aw! Say what you mean then," sneered the porkopolis delegate. "Pig" and pork ceased to be discussed. They took up the tariff.

** George Housrath, the big marketman at Cedar avenue, Scranton, Pa., has moved into the handsome building on Main street. He is one of the most successful men in the busi-

** The trade in Washington, D. C., is kicking loud and strong against the miserable condition in which poultry is received from the farmers. The market people are nearly in a state of war over it. In the meantime the "hayseed" sells the stuff right along, not seeming to realize what care means.

** David Wacht, the butcher at River street, Paterson, N. J., has lately been standing a bombardment of torpedoes at the hands of local young ruffians. His shop looked like a besieged fortress after the explosions. He is getting his revenge in the court.

John E. Miller has purchased William Botts' interest in the meat market at Woodsfield, W. Va.

New Shops.

Bullington & Powell have opened a new meat market at Emporia, Kan.

C. C. Allord is the head of the new Fulton Market Company at North Adams, Mass

O. H. Kessinger, of Wellston, and W. A. Rhulman, of Hamden, Ohio, have opened a new meat market at the Wilcox Building. Hamden, Ohio,

Nim Shope and William Clark have opened a meat market at Clifton, O.

Business Changes.

Grant Loveless has traded his meat market at Fisher, Ill., for store at Kumier Station, of that State.

E. E. Williams' meat market at Old Forge. N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Roy E. Merritt has purchased the meat market of George S. Goodrich at Penn Yan, N. Y.

Thomas J. Donohue having remodeled the market at Charles street, Rochester, N. H., opened it for business last Wednesday.

Patrick Connors has bought the meat market of Martin Nold, at 128 Warren street, Hudson, N. Y.
Thomas A. Cullen has purchased the meat market of Walter M. Wood at Springfield,

Dr. M. C. Martin has purchased the meat market of E. H. Underhill, at Arch and Gar-rison streets, Fremont, Ohio.

THE BIG BARBECUE AT RIDGE-WOOD PARK.

Well, the big barbecue is over. It came and went at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. There were fully 10,000 people in the large park by 6 o'clock p. m. This pleasant day of interesting events was the annual butcher outing of the Greater New York craft. It was held under the auspices of the Retail Butchers' M. P. Associations of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The programme, though scheduled to begin at 2 p. m., did not commence until an hour later to the delight of a few thousand more visitors who arrived up to that time. All morning the savory odor of roasting beef and mutton was wafted up from the pits, over which fifty sheep and lambs and the rumps of a few fine beeves were being barbecued by skilful hands for the hungry multitude which would feast upon them after 6 p. m. In the meantime the horde of folk were content to smell the viands and take in the sports which terminated in the exciting beef dressing contest between two champions at this line of busi-

Everywhere President George Thomson, of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association; President E. F. O'Neill, of the East Side Association: Secretary Charles Young, of the same association; President and Meat Inspector James Moore, of the Brooklyn Association, could be seen keeping things in order and shoving the good thing along. Ex-President R. T. Millemann, of the Brooklyn Association, was also in the thick of the enlivened scenes of the big barbecue event.

The sports were under the A. A. U. rules and sanction, and were excellent ones. The following list of sports will give the best idea of what was passing before the exciting The contestants were trained athletes in their various classes. It was a \$2 show for 25 cents, with extras thrown in:

Trial heats, 100 yards run, handicap. Eighty hundred and eighty yards run, ice, scratch. Members race, one lap.

Final heat, 100 yards run, handicap. Trial heats, 440 yards run, handicap. Race, for members' sons, under 15 years of age.

age.
7. One mile run, handicap.
8. Final heat, 440 yards run, handicap.
9. Water bucket race, for members.
10. Obstacle race, two laps.
11. Greased pig catching, competition.
12. Prize shooting competition during after-

noon at range.

13. Prize bowling competition during afternoon at alleys.

At 5 p. m. championship beef dressing contest for \$1,000 between Albert Manheimer, champion of the world, and William Gumbel, of New York.

The beef dressing contest was won by Albert Manheimer, the champion of the world. in 2 minutes and 16 seconds, Gumbel taking 3 minutes and 2 seconds. The superb steers for this championship contest were generously supplied by the United Dressed Beef Company, of 44th street and First avenue, New York city. They were well built, well round-

They were ed up and prime beef all over. but the average sample of the U. D. B. kind. Near the gate stood a handsome red van and four superb black horses. This equipment was also from the U. D. B. Co., and it was a credit to this abattoir company, which never fails to do things "slap up" when they are done at all.

President Ike Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., was on hand early to jostle with the huge crowd. He could not help feeling gratified at the nice things said of his cattle and his rig.

Richard Webber, of the Harlem Packinghouse, also came early, and looked particularly well for this big event. So did George Fleir-big-hearted, handsome George-of A. Vanderkeck's Son & Co. Vice-President George Strauss, of the U. D. B. Co., hadn't a moment to himself, for he was always in the

a moment to himself, for he was always in the clutches of some friend. Everybody seemed his friend.

President M. Sanders and Joe Adler, of the New York Veal & Mutton Company, were seen in the thick of it, among a host of acquaintances, who pulled them here and there.

M. Buchsbaum, of the big "Morningside Market," in Harlem, was a conspicuous and popular guest, so was the inimitable Louis Goldschmidt, of Ninth avenue, New York city. Then there were Jake and Meyer Block, of Third avenue, Manhattan, and our good friend Meyers, of the association. President Wm. G. Wagner, of the National Association, came in time to hear hundreds say; "Hello, Wagner, when did you come?" He is a host in any crowd.

Among the other prominent meat men seen by The Provisioner's representatives were; Jim Weston, of Weston & Levy; Sol, Haas.

Among the other prominent meat men seen by The Provisioner's representatives were: Jim Weston, of Weston & Levy: Sol. Haas. Assemblyman O'Connell, of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, was present. He is the originator of the passing of the anti-trading stamp bill. The butchers of the State Association are going to present him with a handsome diamond ring.

Charles Hall, the genial and popular Swift salesman of Williamsburg; Henry Bernstein, of Swift and Company; Richard Weber, time-keeper for the beef dressing contest; M. Buchsbaum & Son; Mr. Schlichter, of Nelson Morris; Sam Meyer, the calf expert, and many others. The United Dressed Beef Company was well represented.

There was great excitement over the pigchase, and greater excitement over the escape of the steer. Fortunately no one was hurt.

chase, and greater excitement over the escape of the steer. Fortunately no one was hurt. Meyer and Jake Bloch had their hands full trying to keep the crowd in order. Aug. Mahler, the well-known butcher of Sixth ave-nue, won the members race, and his younger brother won the boys' race—truly a family of athlatog.

brother won the boys' race—truly a family of athletes.

The sandwiches were of the finest quality of beef and lamb, and the way they disappeared was a proof of how good they were.

The butchers, as a rule, certainly know how to enjoy themselves. The only unpleasant feature was that a few of the butchers had their watches stolen, and couldn't keep the correct time. correct time

correct time.

Among the many diversions and shows of private interest was the huge, abnormally large head of Miss Edith Wilber, of Boston. Mass. She has the biggest big head the world ever saw. It is 36 inches in girth around the forchead. That makes her head about 12 inches through. The marketmen gazed upon her in amazement. She is normal in every other respect, being 20 years old, slight of body and about 5½ feet tall. She is exhibited by her parents, for whom she has a natural fondness. One of the butchers called her a "head trust." Another wished he had her for a cushier.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

FREEZE=EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby

making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the

Send for descriptive circular. Invented and manufactured only by

B. HELLER & COMPANY.

CHEMISTS.

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record ‡

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Ariewitz, H., 1474 Madison ave.; to M. Myerson

Bartelstone & Goodman, 55 Columbia
and 47 Lewis; to M. Garlich.....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages. Borchers, J. F., 1141 Broadway; to G. Dressler Hillar, H., 459 Bushwick ave.; to J.

Perlman Williams, W. E., 446 Hicks; to Jane

Delicatessen, Hotel and Grocer, Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

70

200

 $\frac{76}{250}$

306

120

Eyferth, A., 2388 2d ave.; to C. H. Geisert, K., 1322 5th av.; to Smith & Sills Kliamsky, I., 30 Chrystie; to S. Baron. Quast, M., 452 11th ave.; to T. Reiper. Schneider, Phil., 775 E. 157th; to A. Meyer Soldenari, L., 412 E. 11th; to C. Zuccaro Bartels, Ludwig, 76 Fulton; to J. Cohen Beder, M., 250 Broome; to M. Levin. . Costokos, Geo., 42 Oliver; to E. R. Bieh-Goldman & Schwartzwald, 400 6th ave.; to J. Fishel. Goodman, Jacob, 708 3d ave.; to R. Pavero Heim, A., 28 Park pl.; to E. R. Bieh-Melach & Marcus, 428 Grand; to P. Sachs Newman, A., 105 Allen; to M. Levin. Pinesle, Leo, 12 W. 4th; to A. Scheer. Reynolds, Jas., 355 West; to E. R. Bieh-Schall, Sam, 254 E. Houston; to I. Goldberg
Silverstein, Isaac, 97 Park Row; to N.

Bills of Sale.

Bramm, L. W., 84 Beaver; to Murphy & McCormick.

Burke, Ulick, 805 Columbus ave.; to H. H. Hogan.

Friedberg, Annie, 65 Lenox ave.; to Samuel Friedberg.

Purpura, Pietio, 25 Marion; to Spesa & Parese \$125 & Parese Punzwalli, T., 430 E. 11th; to V. Allesandro ... Roessler, Chas., 985 Tremont ave.; to F. Greiffenkranz

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

McGovern, Ella, 65 North 10th; to Fidelity L. A.
Schlotterbeck, E. G., 108 5th ave.; to
H. Ollerstedt. 1.200

Bills of Sale. Pisano, M., 41 Prince; to Rose C. Pis-

Ranch to Mouth Beef.

Robert Dugdale, the West Main street (Middletown, N. Y.) butcher, has purchased from the Wilkison estate the farm adjoining Andrew T. Bertholf, on the main road to Howells. Mr. Dugdale will improve the farm by the erection of buildings and will use it for a live stock market-direct from the West and home farmers.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS. - John Crawford; Cotton Plant; meat; discontinued here.

CALIFORNIA.-L. M. Appleby, Los Angeles; meats; burned out.

CONNECTICUT .- A. B. Ruby, Bridgeport; meats, etc.; out of business .--C. H. Michael, New Britain; meats; sold out .- J. C. Nesbit & Co., New Haven; market; sold out .to & Tremont, Westbrook; hotel; discontinued .- Hartford Chemical Co., New Britain; manufacturers soap powders; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—Hugo George, New Haven; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

ILLINOIS.—Rae & Dyborg, Chicago:

meats, etc.; sold out.
INDIANA.—A. J. Wiley, Muncie; meats, etc.; succeeded by Benson & Parr.——Conrad Bauer, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$1,000 .- Delaney Bradford and wife, Rushville; restaurant; real estate mortgage, \$250.

MASSACHUSETTS.-Levesque Murray, Fitchburg; meats; mortgage, February 1, 1897, discharged.

MICHIGAN.-Arthur F. Sheperd, Ann Arbor; meats; succeeded by Austin W. Buckelen.—Charles Tyson, Athens; meats; succeeded by L. W. Wood.—Mark L. Casterline, Maple Rapids; meats; discontinued.-Rudolph Amport, Trenton; meats; dead.

NEBRASKA.-Cornelius Moran, Havelock; meats; chattel mortgage, \$848.--Schnauber & Hoffmann, Omaha; meats, etc.; bill of sale. NEW JERSEY.-Charles Bamberger, Bay-

onne; meats; dead. OHIO.—A. H. Tavenner, meats; chattel mortgage, \$525. Tavenner. Springfield:

OREGON.-McCormack & Bennett, Eugene; meats; dissolved; J. McCormack continuing.

PENNSYLVANIA.-C. H. Stimple & J. Mary, Allegheny; meats; confessed judgment, \$300 .- Nied Berthold, Erie; meat; judg-

ment; note, \$100. RHODE ISLAND,—Carr Bros., Providence; meats; petition in bankruptcy.

UTAH .- O. M. Schwartz, Mercur; restaurant closed.

WASHINGTON. - M. Garton, Chelan; meat; succeeded by Garton & Little.

THE METHODS AND PROFITS OF THE NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

(Concluded from last week.)

"The meat freezing industry in New Zealand was first started by the settlers themselves, who formed the original freezing companies. It was from Port Chalmers that the first shipment of nearly 9,000 carcasses was sent to London, the sailing vessel taking the trial consignment being fitted with a Bell-Coleman machine. The success of this shipment was the signal for the almost simultaneous erection of freezing works in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland and Napier, and the improvements in the machinery and appliances effected since that time account for the rapid expansion of the industry which has taken place. For nearly ten years the work of refrigeration, both on shore and afloat, was carried on by compressed air machines, of which, as already stated, the Bell-Coleman was the first. This was followed by the Haslam machine, which was rapidly developed and improved, and most of the freezing works in New Zealand, as well as the meat-carrying steamers, were originally furnished with Haslam's improved compound engines. Machines upon similar principles by other makers-Hall, Goodfellow and Lightfoot -were also in regular use for some time, and gave what were then regarded as satisfactory

"It would occupy far too much space to de-

scribe in detail the methods of working now resorted to by the various meat freezing establishments in the colony. Within the last few years the compressed air system, which was formerly in use in all freezing works. has been superseded in most cases by ammonia compression. In a few instances the compression of carbonic acid gas by Hali's process is used in preference to ammonia. ammonia system is applied in a variety of ways. Sometimes the liquefied ammonia is evaporated in coils contained in tanks of brine (a solution of chloride of calcium), the refrigerated brine being then circulated through reticulations of pipes throughout the building. In other cases, air is propelled by means of fans through coils of pipes in which the ammonia is evaporated. In these cases the air is circulated by means of the fans referred to throughout the entire building to be dealt with. The method, however, that seems most in favor is that known as direct expansion into the ammonia pipes. These are carried throughout the entire building to be refrigerated, the evaporating ammonia thus taking up the heat from the air direct, while the expansion of evaporation provides the motive power for circulation, which, with the systems referred to before, require pumps where brine is circulated, and fans where air is circulated. In some instances, instead of brine pipes, narrow brine tanks or walls containing about two inches of water are used, having a very large surface, and being more easily cleaned from snow than pipes. All these systems may be looked upon as thoroughly efficient; in some places one is used, and in others another finds favor, the working being done with complete efficiency in places where one or other of the systems is applied. Theoretically, there is but little if any difference between the results obtained by burning a ton of coal by the ammonia or carbonic acid gas process, or by either of the different adaptations of ammonia.

"All meat is hung on hooks until it is frozen, care being taken to keep the carcasses quite separate, and without touching each other. more easily cleaned from snow than pipes.

"All meat is hung on hooks until it is frozen, care being taken to keep the carcasses quite separate, and without touching each other.

"The animals are slaughtered and dressed overnight, and the freezing process begins next morning, before the heat of the day sets in. When thoroughly frozen, the carcasses are enveloped in wrappers, and then stacked. A minimum of two days is allowed for freezing sheep, and four or five days for beef, but the general practice is to allow a longer time for freezing in both cases. As a rule, the frozen meat is conveyed in railway trucks from the works to the place of shipment, and in cases where rails are not laid to the ship's berth, the meat is taken to the ship's side in vans specially constructed for the purpose.

"During the first few years of the meat freezing industry a great deal of material was allowed to go to waste, which is now utilized with considerable profit, and it is not the carcass, wool and skins alone from which meat freezing companies derive returns. Connected with every meat freezing establishment is the manufacture of premier juice from the insidefat—a highly refined and edible tallow; then there is tallow-making proper, meat canning, tongue canning, fellmongering and the curing of pelts for export, and the final dealing with the offal. This is mixed with imported manures and fertilizers suitable for the purpose, and most of the combined article meets with a ready sale in the colony. Then there is another by no means unimportant industry—the manufacture of sausage skins from the small intestines. The export of these is very considerable, probably to the value of about £100,000 annually. It is a somewhat curious fact that whilst the great bulk of these small intestines for sausage casings are exported to the United States of America, New Zealand imports its sausage casings from that country, the imported article consisting of pork casings, whilst the exported product from the sheep is held in far higher estimation by the people of the States than the casings

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Jewish butchers at Cleveland, Ohio, have formed themselves into an organization to be known as the Jewish Retail Butchers' Association. The organization is formed for mutual protection. Among its leading incorporators are: I. Kornzweit, H. Apple, M. Lamden, C. Fromson and N. Katz.

The New Haven (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Association met last week and appointed the following committee to arrange for the barbe-cue which is to be held in the near future: Adam Sattig, Chairman; William Stietz, Daniel Dore, A. J. Grafter, Conrad Rausch, Wm. J. O'Keefe, John J. Shea, Henry Volk-ner, Paul Beahr and Oscar Boettger.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus. Ohio, had such a successful barbecue the last time that another event is being planned for some time in September. There is to be a beef killing contest, and the usual outing programme of sports. The matter is in the hands of the following committee: Martin Kellner, Fred Seipel and Joseph Shaefer. The association decided to attend the Cleveland Association's barbecue on August 19 ia a body, going by special train.

The pleasant annual picnic outing of the Butchers' and Grocers' associations of Grand Rapids, Mich., was held in that city on Wednesday last. In addition to the usual list of sports, etc., an aeronaut was shot out of a cannon when at a height of 5,000 feet in the The meat men of Jackson went over in a body and had a good time. The fine fire-works were highly enjoyed. The Grand Haven, Holland and Muskegon Grocers' associations sent over big and enthusiastic dele-

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Worcester, Mass., pulled off their big excursion to Boston, Mass., last week with great success. More than 3,000 excur-Among the important sionists went over. guests on the trains were the following:

guests on the trains were the following:
Arthur E. Bliss, Herbert A. Booth, J. W. Holbrook, Charles J. Dupre, Alexander A. Dupre, Edward J. Moran, B. Wesley Putnam, Herbert B. Belcher, Harry W. Beach, C. S. Allen, James F. Donohue, J. F. Murpby, William J. Hickey, Arthur M. Granger, Henry J. Cronin, E. C. Newcomb, Zephirin Granger, James J. Keegan, Henry N. Granger, A. M. Dahlquist, George N. Keegan, Henry W. Merriam, Denis F. O'Leary, Richard C. Anderson, M. B. Douglass, Frank A. Munroe, J. H. Fahan, H. Artman, H. D. Brierly, H. S. Lesure, Fred M. Collins, Nathan C. Morse.

The Retail Butchers' and Marketmen's Association of Providence, R. I., went over to Field's Point last week and had an enjoyable clambake. After the "bake" the happy diners took a sail down the bay to Newport, and looked at things thereabouts. They all had a good time.

The Retail Marketmen's Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., went with thousands of appreciative guests to McFarland's Lake Thursday of last week, and enjoyed one of Tennessee's famous barbecues. The bill of fare included 100 lambs, 25 sheep, 1,000 loaves of bread, 5,000 pickles, 5 fat cattle, 10 big fat hogs, 250 heads of cabbage (for slaw). 5 bushels tomatoes, 5 bushels potatoes (for salads), 10 lambs and one fat beef, donated by Swift and Company, of Kansas City; 2 barrels of vinegar (for basting) and other good things.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Troy, N. Y., held their annual picnic and barbecue at Young's Grove Thursday of last week. The grounds are big, but they were filled with a happy crowd. There was a lively basket ball game, roast beef sandwiches, a ten-round boxing match and other interesting events to entertain the people. The "nimble toe" claimed the evening for enjoyable dances.

Chicago.... Markets

6.90 6.85 7% 6.25 STEARINES. Oleo-stearines OILS. Lard, 'oil, Extra Lard, oll, Extra No. 1 Lard oll, No. 1 Lard oll, No. 2 Oleo oil, "Extra" Neatsfoot oil, Pure. Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 Tallow oil 52 a 46 a 38 a 35 a 7% a 50 a 45 a 44 a TALLOW. Packers' prime No. 2 Edible tallows . GREASES. Brown ..

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COTTONSEED OIL

FERTILIZER MARKET

Dried blood, per unit 2.0	
Hoof meal, per unit 1.8	
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit 1.7	5
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c., per ton20.0	0
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton18.0	0
Unground t'k'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton16.0	0
Unground t'k'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton13.5	0
Ground raw bones24.0	Ð.
Ground steam bones	0

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb.	
Hoofs\$25.00 to \$26.00 per	
Round shin bones\$58.00 to \$00.00 per	
Flat shin bones\$41.00 to \$43.00 per	
Thigh bones\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb.	av.

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

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CURING MATERIALS

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Friday's Closings.

TALLOW .- The closing day of the report for the week (Friday) shows that a resale of 100 hhds, city was made late the day before at 1-16c decline on the latest previous sale, or at 47-16c, and was taken by an English shipper, therefore the contract deliveries to the home trade of 250 hhds, to 300 hhds, city, for the week went in at 47-16c, instead of 41/2c. The melters decline to sell under 45/3c, but there are no bids above the inside price indicated. City in tierces could be bought at 47%c. Liverpool price on Australian quoted at 26s., after it was quoted up the day before to 26s.

OLEO STEARINE.-Has a little demand, with 7% bid and 71/2 asked.

COTTONSEED OIL .- The close of the market shows unchanged features from those in our review. The fact that there has been more of an export business this week than in some time implies that foreign markets

August 4, 1900. Business

******** WANTED

By an out of town Provision House a competent Inspector who understands the business thoroughly. Address stating references, Box 14, care of The National Provisioner, 150 san Street, New York.

**************** FOR SALE CHEAP.

Refrigerating Plant, practically new; Brine circulation system; refrigerating capacity, 30 tons of material. Also, Filter Press, 3 Lard Presses, 2 Duplex Steam Pumps (1 Delamater, 6 x 4 x 8, and 1 Worthington, 5 1-4 x 3 1-2 x 5); 2 small Steam Engines, and several Tanks. Address J. A. A., The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau St., New York.

PROSPEROUS MARKET FOR SALE.

On account of the retirement of the owner, a first class beef, veal and pork market, combined with a sausage manufacturing establishment, in a pros-perous city in the State of New York will be sold to the right party. Business established since 1868 and yields easily \$3,000 a year. Everything in first class order, including electric power. Nice lodging and good stable connected with the market. Capital required for the beginning \$1,200 to \$1,500. Only sober and experienced men should apply because seller will mostly consider character of applicant.

Apply C. S. P., Box 98, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau St.,

SAUSACE MAKER

First-class and competent, desires posi-tion. Would like to hear from parties or-ganizing a company; can furnish best of references. Address Box 122, The National Provisioner, Riaito Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

****** ************

want the oil, and that they are willing to pay current prices for it. Lard was in good shape for a further advance to-day to have benefited cotton oil, had it not been for a case of yellow fever reported at Tampa, Fla. The provision trade is ready to scare, as usual, over any yellow fever news, no matter how much improved sanitary regulations are over the South, as against old years, when there was occasion for alarm, and the consideration as well of the improbability of a necessity of resorting to a quarantine against the movement of merchandise. The Hull (England) market was 3d. lower to-day. quoted at 22s. 3d.

The exports (almost entirely to the United States) of hides from Bluefields, Nicaragua, from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1899, were valued at \$387; of turtle (meat), \$496; (shells), \$3,748; (skins), \$238.

